YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,034—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENISULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5317	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Craglietto	5,159	25th Sep. 1900,

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1, Sept., 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,219	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Allegre	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Allegre, to sail on or about the 19th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

PASSAGE SEASON 1900.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and al NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and al CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, rom same, forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR

MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 11th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahonnerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 25th September.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 15th September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th September, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Don BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.
" RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Oct.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	"	"	"	"

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Sept., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the privalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER & CO., is one of the purest and most Wholesome Whiskies before the Public.

HIGHLAND MALT,

Has been allowed to mature in wood, and has a most delicious and mellow flavour.

HIGHLAND MALT,

As sold by TREACHER & CO., is imported by them alone, and cannot be procured elsewhere.

HIGHLAND MALT,

Has acquired a reputation throughout India which is equalled by no other, and has been everywhere commended by the most competent judges.

HIGHLAND MALT,

Is what it pretends to be—a genuine Scotch Whisky, neither doctored nor coloured.

	Cash.
Per Dozen	Rs. 26-0
Per Imperial Gallon	" 12-4
Imperial 8 Gallon Casks	" 12-0 per gal.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

RAIN GAUGES.

FIVE INCH FUNNEL WITH BOTTLE IN JAPANNED TIN CYLINDER AND GRADUATED GLASS MEASURE.
PRICE COMPLETE Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past ; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art !

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris ; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture : the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHISKY.
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Quality and age Guaranteed.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen ..... Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen ..... Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Re. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the year ended 30th June, 1900, of RUPEES TWENTY-ONE per Share, WILL BE PAID on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 17th September.

By order of the Directors,

ALFRED PELL,
General Manager.

Bombay, September 4th, 1900.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Sections 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 12 1-2 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before WEDNESDAY, 31st October, 1900. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire) on Wednesday, 26th September 1900, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees revenue "prior" to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th September 1900.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees.....
Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 31st October, 1900.

I require the amount in.....
Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature).....

(Address).....

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

170, SHAIK MEMON STREET

BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"

"PLANTERS,"

"GYMKHANAS,"

"KAISERS,"

"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"

"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.

Very finest obtainable.

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LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tin; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate, Street, Fort, Bombay.

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£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company.—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, Free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 16 per year including Postage.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

BANKS.

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SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
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Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent, per annum.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to a half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The sale of landed property at Khetwady Back Road, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

SALE OF 501 BAGS CHINA MONG.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Dock, in Nos. 7 and 8 double godown, by order of Messrs. Keswji Poonja and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jaitha Visram and Co.

501 bags China mong of July shipment.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson's Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following fancy goods consisting of Bohemian glass flower vases, flower holders, and centre pieces, ladies' and gents' dressing bags, onyx marble gilt teapoys, fancy glassware, English and American plated ware, carriage, clocks, and time-pieces, race game, etc.

Catalogues are ready and the goods are on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF PAREL ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Raibai, wife of Devji Tulsaji Mandlik, and the said Devji Tulsaji Mandlik, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of November, 1897, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling houses, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Chinchpoogly, on the western side of the Parel Road, in the registration sub-district and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 and one ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the passage of the ground, on the west by the passage, on the north by the property of Bomanji Kursetji Pavri, and on the south by the property of Ludha Raghavji, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 767.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT TEMBKER STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Fazulbhai Allioobhoy, Goolam Hoosen Normohomed and Haji Karmalli Mohomed Jetha, executors of the late Meherali Jaffer Rajpar, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdool Rahiman bin Umerali Sarang in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of November, 1898, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tembker Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1188, New No. 8351, Old Survey No. 2336, and New Survey No. 3775, and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No 116, and Street No. 99, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Tembker Street, on the north by the property of Manikchand Kapurchand, and on the south by the property of Ahmed Mohomed, and which premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th September, 1900.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of piece goods and other sundry goods—

5 bales grey dhooties 6 and 7 yards.
2 bales coloured checks,
2 bales fast colour,
1 bale curtain cloth.
1 case white and black machine thread.
79 bundles galvanized soft steel case hooping.
2 iron safes by Messrs. Mathew Mark and Son.
On account of the concerned—
A quantity of tea oil in quart bottles.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, 1900, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables,

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

Also

One empty case, from Surat to Carnac Bridge, Invoice No. 47 of 7th February 1899.
One bundle brooms, from Navsari to Baroda, No. 79753 of 17th July, 1899.
One parcel containing 2 dhotars, 2 pieces coarse cloth, 2 bed covers, from Dhorajiito Grant Road, No. 4410 of 12th March, 1899.
One easy chair, from Grant Road to Cloak room, No. 757 of 30th May, 1899.
One parcel, from Delhi to Grant Road, No. 81786 of 24th August 1899.
One parcel stones sample, from Dharangadra to Baroda, No. 13363 of 6th August 1899.
One parcel of clothes from Rawalpindi to Grant Road, No. 3109 of 14th November 1899.
One box medicine, Lahore to Chandode, No. 687 of 17th December 1898.
One parcel Beawar to Grant Road, No. 83718 of 15th March, 1899.
One box luggage, Simla to Grant Road, No. 1 of 8th July, 1899.
One parcel of one coat and 2 pantaloons, Surat to Grant Road, No. 90026 of 18th March, 1899.

Also

1 metal ring, 2 silver anklets, and 1 gold necklace,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th September, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE Company has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.

Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

Railway Telephones for Railway Signal Work.

Mining and Engine House Telephones.

Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standing camps.

Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for Installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

The Company also SUPPLY Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, Lightning conductors, Medical Induction Coils, &c.

For terms, and particulars apply to the

SECRETARY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST POST FREE.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85 Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d, and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s, 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 14TH KHETWADY CROSS LANE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the 1st and 2nd mortgagees and with the consent of the 3rd mortgagee Ramji Abji, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Khutree Abdulla Ismail, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, being a portion of the ground now in the course of construction of two buildings thereon with such completions and materials lying and hereafter to be brought and laid thereon with such completions situate on the Eastern side of 14th Khetwady Cross Lane, outside the Fort in the City and Registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 457 1-2 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other pieces of Land under old No. 2759, new No. 9759, old survey No. 835, and new survey No. 5590, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under D ward Nos. 2082 and 2059 (1), and street Nos. 101 and 5, Khetwady Back Road, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the property of Cooverbee Bhabha, on the west by the aforesaid 14th Khetwady Cross Lane, on the north by the four feet space left open to the sky and beyond that by the property of Temoojee Dhunjeebhoy and partly by the vacant ground of his own, and on the south by the three feet space left open to the sky and beyond that by the property of Hajee and Haroon Ebrahim and the same premises have been in the possession of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order,
1 second hand strong office shigram,
1 strong built mali phaeton in good order,
1 chesnut Arab, quiet in harness,
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BREACH CANDY, KANDAWADY, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, AND BHENDY BAZAAR.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on the following days and time, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Abdulla Haji Dawood, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Sadanand Trimbuck Kale, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of October, 1899, the following proper

NOTICES.

R U

AWARE that from TO-DAY ARRANGEMENTS have been made to give AWAY to all men,

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

USEFUL AND SHOWY

CALENDAR,

Showing the days of the week, English dates, and months, both in English and Gujarati, also

PARSI ROZ AND MAH.

IF NOT

You are hereby informed that to get this pretty

CALENDAR

You have only to buy of any of us, Wine Merchants, a bottle of the celebrated

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND

WE WILL MAKE YOU SUCH

A present of this pretty

CALENDAR

which will be useful to you not for a year but

FOR ALL YOUR LIFE,

And also to your Children, Grand Children and all following Generations.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES have been received from our Head Office that the "REMINGTON" STANDARD TYPEWRITERS are awarded the highest prize at the above Exhibition for typewriting machines. All particulars about the machines could be had from the undersigned.

WARDEN & Co., Sole Agents,
27 Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.
4. PHILOSOPHY OF TEARS, Rs. 0-8-0.
5. EXPERIENCES OF AN OBSCURE LIFE, Rs. 2-0-0.

FOR SALE.

1. HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES OF ALL INDIAN PRINCES, NOBLES, HEROES, &c. &c. Folio size, superbly bound. Incased in a beautiful box with look and key. Price on application, Edition 1819.

VERY SCARCE.

(In 1838 at the Hardwick sale a similar copy was sold for £75.)

2. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630. Price on application.

VERY SCARCE.

3. MILTON'S PARADISE LOST AND REGAINED. Milton's own copy. VERY VERY RARE. Subscription copy. Price on application. (A similar copy was sold for £156).

All communications to be addressed to

J. GHOSE AND SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta
Temporary Address: Indore Residency B., July 21, 1900.

THE WESTREN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.

CARLISLE CHAMBERS.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

A SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND has been OPENED by the above Company, which provides unequalled facilities to Students for rapidly acquiring a thoroughly practical knowledge within three months. Special arrangements have been made to give INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTIONS at any time during the course of the day, to the Pupils' entire SATISFACTION. CERTIFICATES of Proficiency are guaranteed and Students are recommended for EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING WORK of all kinds done on Special Terms.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and REPAIRS promptly executed.

TERMS on Application:

TO THE MANAGER.

READ THIS! READ THIS!!

THREE PRIZES, AGGREGATING Rs. 105,

Will be given away this month to

NEW SUBSCRIBERS only.

1st Prize, Rs. 60; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. M*S*O*.
2. B*R*I*.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.
4. L*V*R*O*L.
5. *O*D*N.
6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS:

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits." (Otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60; five, Rs. 30; and four, Rs. 15; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get the paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of getting one of the handsome prizes named above for the competition.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T. B.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 413 OF 1899.

MOTILANAROTUMDAS ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAD TRIMBUCK KALE ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the Fourth day of December 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honble Court at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages thereon erected, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the Palava Road in Wadi of Soni Madhav Sheth Shivshankher the Fazandar thereof being Parbhoo Karnanand Sadashiv containing admeasurement 29 feet in breadth and 47 feet in length, the houses No. 113, and bounded on the North by Public Road, on the East and West by the Gully and the house Bai Rukhamabai, widow of Govind Lilaji, on the South by the Gully and the house of Bhandari Ganesh Laxman assessed by Ward No. 2138, Street No. 278-280.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being with the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 98 2-9 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the house of Andhia Jawaji, on the West by the Charney Road, on the North the stable of Moti Raghunath, and on the South by the house of Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissarywala which said premises are registered in the Collector's rent roll under old No. 570, new No. 2672, old Survey No. 216, and new Survey No. 3197, and are assessed by the Collector of assessments under No. 42.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement or stable and premises erected two Cocoanut Trees standing and being thereon erected with tiles built on chunam walls situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 93 feet and 9 inches in length and 14 feet 4 inches in breadth and bounded on the East by the Chinchwadi passage on the West by the Mahomedan burying place, on the North by the stable of Ratanji Byramji Bis and on the South by the vacant ground belonging to Sonnabhji Shanker Sheth and assessed by the Collector's assessment under Ward No. 35-3, Street No. 111-116, at the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 570.

For further particulars conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. VAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, whose name at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated 31st August, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 2 bon.	1,265
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,187½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	nil	55
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£23 1-2
National Bank of India	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	Half	yearly. Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	600	156
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	0	Nil	12
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid-up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.& W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	20
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 25	45
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dRs.5	90
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,850
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	450
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	650
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	540
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	350
Coorla Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	330
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	610
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	280
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	1,875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	5 0
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	155
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	420
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	400	no dvd	370
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	250
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs85	70
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	350
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	...	dvdRs.82	575
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	162
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	110
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	3356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,825
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gubarga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,765
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Amaroti	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	50
Mazagon					
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1,425
Mysore S & M Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	16
Nadura Mills	7,775	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	11
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Mil	500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	55
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	775
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1775
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	360
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Maharatta	1,219	250	250	dvRs 12½	235
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,800	250	250	Rs. 15	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	80
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	545
Bassoon					
Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 2	265
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	25
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	90	500	500	dvdRs40	410 xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	275
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	195xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	140
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	8,625
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,685
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	66
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	770
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	171
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	52
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	370
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	139
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	120
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	28
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	515
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		5	985
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Re 8	156
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	27½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	650 xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	475 xd

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-
Carolus	" —
Mexican Dollars	" 69-4
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	" —
Bar Silver	" 69-12 rd. 69 fd.
Gold Leaf	" 4-03
Bar Gold, English (1.3 touch)	" 23-15-0
Bar Australian	" 24-5
Bar Bombay	" 2-3
at Paris	" 79

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 8-10m. 7-46a. Low water, 0-58m., 2-23a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p. m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

THEFT FROM A SWIMMING BATH.—Mr. Homee C. Sethna has reported to the police the loss of his gold studs, valued at Rs. 3½, from the Victoria Swimming Bath.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, etc., per extra s. s. Umhioti, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Thursday and Friday, the 6th and 7th instant, respectively.

PARSEE DISPENSARY.—The Dhunjeebhoy Edaljee Allibless Charitable Dispensary, under the management of the Trustees of the Fund for Erecting Cheap Residences for Poor Parsees, report the total number of patients treated during the last month as 517, of which there were 97 males, 227 females and 193 children.

BEE-HIVE BRANDY.—The manufacturers of Beehive Brandy, which has been in large demand recently, have been giving away to the purchaser of each bottle of the stuff an elegant permanent wall-calendar showing the Parsee and Christian dates, months, and the year, and the days of the week. The calendar is attractively got up, and will be found very useful in Parsee families, and welcome on the occasion of the ensuing New Year's Day.

BASE INGRATITUDE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Fatma, a Mahomedan girl, was charged by Inspector Barker, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with stealing ornaments of the value of Rs. 93, belonging to Jacki B. DeCosta, who keeps a grocery shop at Mazagon. About four days ago the girl went to the complainant at his shop, and told him that she was starving, and if he gave her only food and clothing, she would do all his household work. Complainant took pity on her condition and took her in his employ as a domestic servant. On Monday she stole the ornaments and left the house. She was arrested by the police on suspicion, and the ornaments were subsequently recognised by the complainant as his property. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. She was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

DEATH OF A MIDSHIPMAN OF H. M. S. "ECLIPSE."—"Concerning the death of Midshipman Thomas, which we announced last week, the 'Ceylon Observer' writes:—"We regret to record the death, announcement of which appears in another column, of Midshipman Henry Verney Lovett-Thomas, of H. M. S. "Eclipse," at the age of 18 years. The cause of death was remittent fever. It seems but a few days since the officers and men of H. M. S. "Eclipse" were in Colombo, taking part as sailors know how in the June galeties of our capital. Amongst them was young Lovett-Thomas, whom many who met him in Colombo will instantly recall. He was one of the most popular of midshipmen on the "Eclipse," and his decease in the "spring-time" of life is a peculiarly sad one. To his father, Mr. L. H. Lovett-Thomas, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, N.-W.-P., India, we tender our sympathy." Young Thomas had many friends in Bombay and was a universally popular and sailor-like young officer.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—An inquiry was held yesterday afternoon, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, deputy coroner, on the body of Mahadeo Wassoodeo, aged about twenty years. The deceased was a porter in the Colaba station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and lived on the station premises. On the morning of the 28th ultimo, a goods train was standing on the down line at the Colaba station, when the deceased was seen passing under a waggon of the train, to go to his hut on the other side of the line. Suddenly the train started for the Gun Carriage Yard and some of the waggons passed over the deceased, cutting his left leg in two. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where his condition grew worse, and he died yesterday morning. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to shock, the result of much loss of blood following the severe injury he had received. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE YOUTH.—Mr. P. Byrne, deputy coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at Girgaum Road, regarding the death of Furdoonji Nusserwanji, a Parsee youth, aged eighteen years. The deceased lived with his maternal uncle at Girgaum Road. Furdoonji had no employment since December last and was in search of service. He was said to be a very hot tempered man. About four or five days ago his uncle scolded him for his lazy habits and not getting any work. Deceased said: "If I get any work I will do it; if not, I shall leave your house and go away." About a fortnight ago his father came from up-country and wanted to take his son with him to his village, but deceased refused to go. About 8 o'clock, on Monday night, Furdoonji took his meals and went to bed. About 5 o'clock next morning he was found missing from the room. A search was immediately made and his body was found floating in the well at the back of the house. The body was hauled up but life was found to be extinct. The deceased was unhappy on account of his being without any employment. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

FOND OF SHOES.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted one Shaik Essuf Shaik Amir, an old offender, on three charges of theft of two pairs of shoes and a cotton bedding, of the collective value of Rs. 4-12, the property of Lobaji Hurree, Hussan Ali Ebrahim and Dattoo Thawar, all residents of Ootmeccarry. On the 25th August last accused went to the shop of the first complainant, who is a shoemaker and purchased from him a pair of shoes for eight annas. When the complainant demanded the money, the accused told him to go with him to his house. The shoemaker agreed to do so, but the accused gave him a slip on the way and disappeared. On the 29th August the complainant Hussan Ali left his pair of shoes on the verandah of his house and went in. Meanwhile the accused appeared at the house and made off with the pair of shoes. On the 3rd instant accused stole a cotton bedding from the house of Dattoo, during the latter's absence. The accused pleaded not guilty to all the charges and said that he had purchased the shoes found with him. Inspector Gannon produced a record of five previous convictions against the accused. The prisoner, however, denied having ever been in jail before. He had no witnesses to prove his defence. The magistrate convicted the accused on all the charges and sentenced him to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for this afternoon, Weather permitting.

1 Tent Pegging In Half Sections abreast—(a) Horses (b) Ponies.

2 Post Ball and Bucket Race—Competitors to pick a Polo Ball off a post and drop it into a bucket placed about 10 yards from post, at a gallop.

3 Whistling Coon Stakes (Ladies Nomination)—The Judges will have a list of simple well known tunes duly numbered and gentlemen will draw a number to see which tune is to be allotted to them. They will then ride a given course to where the ladies are standing, dismount and hold horse whilst they whistle their tune to nominatrix, who will guess tune and write down the name on a piece of paper and sign it. Gentlemen remount and ride back to starting point carrying paper which must be handed into judges. First past the post with correct tune to win.

4 Pony Scurry (Distance Handicap)—Entries close Tuesday Evening Post Entries start Scratch.

5 Whippet Stakes (For all dogs)—To be run in heats. Course 75 yards Dogs to be held at starting Flag Owners remain at Winning Flag.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THE following subscriptions and donations have been paid or promised:—

SUBSCRIPTION.	Rs.
G I P Railway	300
B B and C I Railway 6 months	100
Mr Bomanji Dhunjibhoy	50
Mr F J Rome, 6 months	30
DONATIONS.	
Honble Mr Fulton	50
In the name of his late mother by Mr Bomanji Dhunjibhoy	100

BADMINTON AND TENNIS AT POONA.

THE Poona Gymkhana Club Open Challenge Badminton and Lawn Tennis Tournaments, 1900, will be held between the 24th and 29th September both days included.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

R. M. BETHAM, Captain,
Hon. Sec. for Lawn Tennis and Badminton,
Poona, 3rd Sept.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and a common jury.

POSSESSION OF A MINOR GIRL.

Fatma, woman, was charged with having on the 19th April last, possession of a girl named Mariam, aged thirteen years, for an immoral purpose. Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia defended the accused.

It appeared from the evidence for the prosecution that Mariam was married to a man named Gulfoor, but left him in consequence of his alleged ill-treatment. She then wandered about the town, and eventually sat down on the verandah of the accused Fatma's house. She was then taken to the house of another woman named Kallia, who was subsequently charged before a magistrate with enticing the girl away from her husband, but was acquitted and discharged. The girl was then left with the Commissioner of Police, to whom the accused went, and on representing herself to be the sister of Mariam, was allowed to take the latter away. Subsequently to that Fatma took the girl to various objectionable places in Bombay. The girl eventually escaped from the accused's custody and proceeded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, to whom she made a statement regarding the life the accused had compelled her to lead. Accused was thereupon arrested on the present charge.

Mr. Wadia, for the defence, submitted that there was no evidence that the girl was a minor. The jury by a majority of 8 to 1 found the prisoner not guilty. The verdict was accepted by his Lordship, who ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

The Sessions were then adjourned to this (Wednesday) morning.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

INSTRUMENTS FOR COUNTERFEITING QUEEN'S COIN,

IMPERATRIX VS. APPARAO RAMJIRAO.

THIS was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, in May last, convicted the accused of being in possession of instruments for counterfeiting Queen's coin, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The Sessions Judge in his finding, stated that the accused and one Ganpati Narayen were charged with being in possession of instruments for counterfeiting Queen's coin. The latter was the servant of the accused and so had been offered a pardon and been examined, as a witness. The following were the undisputed facts of the case. About the 25th March last, the accused and Ganpati went together to Igatpuri and put up in the dharmsalla near the station there. On the 28th March, Bhavanisingh, a police head constable, went to the dharmsalla to see who were there, found Ganpati, who was there alone, questioned him, became suspicious, and finally took him in custody. At that time, the bag produced in Court was with Ganpati, and it held the instruments for coining, the use of which Ganpati had explained. The bag also contained two whole and one broken imitation of the current two-anna piece, and two very imperfect imitations of a Hyderabad rupee. The instruments had actually been used for counterfeiting coin, and the accused did not deny it. His defence was that the bag and its contents were the property of Ganpati, that he himself did not know what the bag contained, that he had quarrelled with Ganpati and had left the dharamsalla, and had ceased to live there with Ganpati when the latter was arrested. He was in Igatpuri that day at the shop of one Govindrao, who was pointed out by Ganpati whilst being taken to the police station. The question was, did the bag and the implements really belong to the accused? The Sessions Judge thought the evidence did prove this fact. It was admitted that accused was a watchmaker or watch repairer, that is a skilled mechanic, while Ganpati was a cook and was to receive food and clothing in lieu of wages. If the two were partners, the guilt of the accused, Mr. Heaton said, was established. The probabilities were not altered by the fact that Ganpati explained the use of the instruments. The imitation coin in the bag shewed the implements had been used, and Ganpati might well have helped the accused, as he said he did, and seen how the false coin were made. Ganpati, in his evidence, gave a detailed account of the whole matter, of which there was corroboration. Shankerrao, whose shop the accused visited, said that the latter had the bag with him. Other witnesses saw the bag in the accused's possession. The accused, Mr. Heaton said, was not a very skilful coiner. His apparatus was simple and not likely to produce very good imitation coins; and it was unnecessary to impose the maximum penalty upon him. He was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	9
B Manavi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	9	2	39
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	4	54
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	15
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	11	8	178
Total plague deaths to date	79,147	54,9 2	
Same date last year	16	13	88
Cholera	25	23	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,224 as against 1624 during the previous week. Of the total number, 57 died from plague and 177 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 64 and 428 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 708, while that of plague was 95.

CAMP REPORT.

The weekly return of camps, public and private, from 6 a.m., Saturday, 18th August, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 25th August, shows the total number of plague patients to be 692.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

Weekly return of hospitals, public and private, of infectious diseases from 6 a.m., Saturday, 18th August, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 25th August:—

ALL HOSPITALS.

Disease.	Last remained.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	41	19	3	9	13	33
Relapsing Fever	62	31	3	23	15	53
Observation	58	43	6	26	17	52
Contacts	25	13	..	15	..	23
Evicts	2	..	..	..	..	2
Small-pox	3	..	..	2	1	..
Cholera	79	123	..	17	85	100

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 24th August were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths
Bombay	108	75
Poona (including Cantonment)	46	28
Districts.		
Surat	11	8
Thana	49	36
Nasik	7	2
Ahmednagar	1	1
Belgaum	80	53
Kanara	0	1
Kolhapur	23	23
Total	325	226
Week ending 17th August	187	114
Total to date	396,295	310,909

Karachi, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Poona (excluding City) Satara, Sholapur, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Aden, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur were free during the week.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

Tuesday's observations show that pressure has been steady or has risen except in west of Central Provinces where it has decreased slightly. The rise has been brisk in the east of the Peninsula and other north of the bay, the depression in the east of Central Provinces yesterday has travelled in westerly direction and is central near Hoshangabad and it has intensified slightly. Rain has increased in the Central Provinces and has been heavy in Berar, Akola has received five inches; Amraoti, three-and-half; and Khandwa, two-and-half. Showers have fallen in west coast districts and light showers in Gujarat, Central India and Madras. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and showery weather has continued in Bengal; North-Western Provinces, East Punjab and Upper India hills. Meerut has received two inches and Dehra Dun and Delhi one and half. The temperature is five degrees in excess in Sind. It is in defect in east and central Punjab, north Madras coast and central Burma. The depression will probably give more rain in the west of Central Provinces and adjacent districts during the day, and showers have been received in the remaining districts of the Central Provinces and also in the west coast, Rajputana and Madras. Both clouds and humidity have decreased in Bengal and North-Western Provinces, but pressure conditions remain favorable for showers in these areas and also in east and central Punjab.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	64 80	68 0	67 27	64 08
Tuesday, 4th Sept.	0 44	0 23	0 18	0 10
Total	65 24	68 23	67 45	64 18
Total fall to 4th Sept., 1900	29 59	54 32	40 37	22 32	41
Total fall to 4th Sept., 1899	57 82	56 41	55 24	53 74

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	198	74
Sunday, 2nd September	1	72
Total	200	46

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 4.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£98.5-3rd.—3-8
3 per cent Rentes .....£101 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan .....£109—1-2
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities....£93 1-2 plus 3-16
Bar Silver In London.....28 7-16 unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris ...25.15 1-2—1
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 3 5-8 per cent—1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 7-8 per cent—1-4
London quotes—BROWN RAPESEE—39s. 6d, April-May, Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk, sellers quiet.
LINSEED.—47s. 3d., April May, Dunkirk, sellers firm.

EXCHANGE.—The market keeps steady with no change in rates and very little genuine business passing, the Bazaar have again been buyers of Bank Demand, this time for the mail of the 22nd at 1s. 4d. and are reported to have bought a fair amount, when the rate was carried on another week and they ceased buying.

At 1s. 4 5-32d. for Credits, ready, a few bills would come out but as the Banks cannot sell at current rates they certainly are not disposed to break the bill rate for the paltry amount offering. 1s. 4 3-16d. is the rate for September, with 1s. 4 7-32d. next month after that to the end of February 1s. 4 1-4d. is the best quoted rate, 1-32nd. lower—1-4s 7-32d. again coming on for March, April-May. Discounts for the moment are again lower in London at 3 5 8 per cent., 3 months, and 3 7-8 per cent. for six.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 15-16
Bank Demand	1-3 31-32
3 Months' sight Credits	1-4 3-16
Francs	170 to 169 3-4
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 202 1-2
Hongkong "	" 150
Japan "	" 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95-11 and upon better news from London followed by a better feeling in Calcutta, the rate improved gradually to Rs. 96-1 per cent for 1st October, ready paper being annas two higher. Further satisfactory support from London is likely to strengthen the market.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares standing at Rs. 1,265.

FREIGHTS.—The market is very firm especially forward and a fair amount of booking going on for the end of this year and 1901. For December 18s. has been paid, the rate advancing 3d. to 6d. a month up to May. The firm feeling in the Home markets may be judged from the fact that Reuter thought it sufficiently interesting to wire out to-day, that in view of the price of Coal Liverpool shipowners have decided to increase the rate of freight.

COALS.—We have nothing fresh to report to-day, the small lot of Jardines reported yesterday turns out to be a line of 3,000 ro 4,000 tons sold to the B. I, at Rs. 14-8 ex steamer on the way.

WHEAT.—The market is quiet with rates on the decline, White Delhi for April-May being quoted at Rs. 4-7-6, September Rs. 5-1.

SEEDS.—LINSEED.—The market is firm with rates unchanged from yesterday.

CASTORSEED.—In a strong market business has been done at Rs. 41.

RAPESEED.—The market is steady at Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7 5 for Brown Cawapore and Rs 7-11 for Yellow.

POPPYSEED remains quiet at Rs. 8-1.

COTTON.—The market has been unchanged to-day with a very limited business possing the only sale reported for export is 200 bales of Pachora at Rs. 188 1-2 per candy. The mills bought 1,000 bales Bengals, Comptas and Dhamangaum.

New crop rates hardened during the afternoon and closed very firm.

Bengal Fine ready .... .. Rs. 185-190
do. F. G. do..... Rs 175, January Rs. 179
Broach Fine do ..... Rs. 215
do Good do... ..... Rs. 205, March Rs. 201

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 4000 bales. Surats 100. Spot 5 31-32d. plus 2. Arrivals closed steady. Egyptian Fair Brown 6 3-16d.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.
5 33	5 10	4 46	4 39
plus 6	plus 8	plus 6	plus 6

In the New York the market is closed.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

Compta and Dharwar 60 bales.

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday on Sunday and Monday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	10,853
Linseed	1,323
Rapeseed	104
Gingelly	123
Poppyseed	1,518
Castorseed	2,044
Rice	11,004
Myrabollams	1,512

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA & Co's., Liverpool market review of the 16th ult. runs as under :—Since our last, prices have at first steadily improved, and at one time gained 13 to 15 points. The night before last, a reaction set in, but on balance, the improvement still amounts to about 8 points for autumn months. The feature of the week is the very poor Bureau. People here and in America looked for a considerable improvement in the condition, and were staggered to see the abnormally poor June condition reiterated. The Bureau ran counter to most of the official and private advices received during July, but the recent report from many parts seem to bear out that there is something radically wrong with the growing crop. Last Saturday, the chronicle reported the weather as only fairly favourable, stating that excessive rain in the Texas and dry weather along the Atlantic were complained of and since then private and official advices have fully borne out these complaints. In Texas the ground is said to be saturated with wet, the crop to be rank in growth, also pointing poorly and shedding badly. To-day the reports are again rather more favourable. Big crops and poor crops seem to run in pairs. To go back two years only, we had the bumper crops of 1899-1 and 1899-2 two poor to moderate crops in 1892-3 and 1893-4, two insufficient crops in 95-96 and 96-97, two fresh immense crops in 97-98 and 98-99, and now again we may get starved by two insufficient crops in 99-1900 and 1900-1901. If ever we wanted a big crop, it is now. At the end of the month, the visible and the invisible supply will have fallen to exceedingly small dimensions and a renewed excess of demands over supply would inevitably lead to a big advance in prices. Cotton is not an article of luxury. It is an article of urgent necessity to many hundreds of millions of people, and even far higher prices could not materially curtail the consumption as would be the case with silk, wool, linen, and other textile fabrics. The general condition shews signs of improvement politically and financially. The tention of the London money-market has given way to easier conditions in anticipation of large arrivals, and mark a steady improvement day after day. Reverting to the condition of the Lancashire spinning and weaving trade, the takings of actual cotton here are still very small. Spinners are extending the holidays every where but by the beginning of next month the whole of Lancashire will be in full work again. Then it will become obvious to every one that there is not enough cotton until the new crop comes in in. The prospects for the autumn are business not at all bad. In Oldham the results of recent stock-takings are good and likely to continue, for sometimes makers of cloth for China are well under orders though temporarily stopped from executing contract spending the settlement of the present troubles. Calcutta has recently placed large orders in Lancashire for delivery until the end of the year. Nelli is out with a rather bearish circular, he says that a great improvement has taken place during July but in any case he admits the crop is of course not perfect. In his opinion a perfect crop on the acreage planted would mean over 11 million bales. The question is : how much cotton do we want ? The total, visible and invisible supply at the end of his month will hardly exceed one and-a-half million bales. The consumption shows no sign of giving way in spite of the higher range of prices this season There is a natural early increase in the consumption due to the growth of the world's population and it would not be extravagant to calculate on a consumption next season of 11,25 0000 American cotton at the rate a crop average of 11,750,000 bales would leave the total supply at the end of the season at 20,00,000 bales only quite a manageable quantity. However whatever the size of the coming crop it is indisputable that it is two to three weeks late which still accentuates the strong statistical position of our favourable months October-November. A month ago spinners paid £6 1-16d. for spot cotton but the price proved rather high, and stopped fresh enterprise from £6 1-16d. to 4 3 4d. the present price of October November it is a long way add we think that at this price a very large business will be done. Before the October-November position matures, we shall witness a complete exhaustion of the Liverpool stock, and on eager demand of the world's spinners for new crop cotton and early deliveries. While not expressing any decided view regarding the winter months, we feel confident that October-November will appreciate sometime in September and we maintain our advice to buy them in every flat market. Double optional, January-February, 29 points. March-April, 33 points.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WALSH—September 1, at No 3, Middleton Street, Calcutta, the wife of Theo N Walsh, of a son.

DEATH.

SINCLAIR—September 1, at 13, Garde Reach Road, Calcutta the wife of Henry Mc Cn Sinclair.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1900.

ALTHOUGH the sovereign may be paid and received in India at the fixed value of fifteen rupees, and there are close upon eight millions of them in the country at the present time, the Currency Department, in its report issued this week, shows that gold has not yet begun to circulate as money, to any appreciable extent. The Presidency Banks were requested to make payments on Government accounts in gold and the Post Offices in March last began to pay gold on money orders, but the rapid accumulation of gold and consequent diminution of silver coin in the Currency Reserve has become embarrassing. When the Department began to feel this inconvenience it decided to pay out gold to the public as soon as the stock exceeded five millions sterling, and that point being reached last January the Currency Offices at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay received instructions to tender gold to all presenters of notes, but to give rupees if they were preferred. Later on the Comptroller-General was authorised by the Government to send sovereigns to the large District Treasuries with instructions that within the limits of resources furnished they might pay sovereigns to anyone who might desire them. But the demand for sovereigns for every day currency still remains small. The demand for gold for hoard and for the manufacture of ornaments still exists, and Government, apparently under the impression that it is useless trying to suppress this method of disposing of the yellow metal, informs the public that they can now get what they want at the fixed price of fifteen rupees. Much gold which was thrown into circulation has found its way back to the Treasuries—a great deal more than could be paid away, and the rupee portion of the Currency Coin Reserve goes on contracting. The stock of gold in India on the last day of March amounted to £7,791,018. Less than half of this consisted of British coin for there were close on a million and a half of Japanese yens, nearly four hundred thousand pounds' worth of Mysore gold, twelve thousand other foreign gold coins and eighty-six thousand pounds' worth of imported bars of fine gold. The value of Bazaar gold is represented at £1,377,873, a sum which the Currency Department interprets as telling a sad tale of suffering and privation. It has been ascertained that almost the whole of this kind of gold has been received in Bombay, not merely because the chief market of gold is here but also because it is here that "the severest Indian famine of the country prevails, and has forced many of the middle classes who wear gold ornaments to sell them in order to procure food." In former times of famine the experience was similar and must be so again while the middle class native hides away his profits in a hole in the ground instead of judiciously investing them. Gold must come out of the ground when necessity arises and ornaments go to the melting pot when the pinch of hard times comes. But as money makes money, when invested, the people who suffered this hardship and privation of which the report speaks, would have been able to draw on the reserves their investments would have brought in.

From a little over nineteen crores in September last, the stock of rupees in the possession of Government fell to nine in February and stood at ten and a half in March. With silver so reduced in these two months it became increasingly difficult to meet the public demand in the North-West Provinces, where a brisk internal trade called suddenly for large quantities of small silver. Every effort was made to remit rupees from other provinces to Allahabad, but the supply was not equal to the demand and for a time currency notes fell to a considerable discount. It was then found necessary to coin new rupees and that is how it is we are beginning to find bright new coins again coming into our hands, no rupees, until the present year, having been coined since 1893 except for the States of Kashmir and Bhopal in 1897 and 1898. Any rupees bearing dates of years including 1894 and 1899 are therefore counterfeit and should be avoided as carefully as the plague. Uncurrent and pre-Victorian rupees which had been withdrawn from circulation were re-coined into half-rupees and the stock of these has risen to the value of eighty lakhs. The bulk of this new money, it is interesting to learn, was utilised in payment for famine relief works in Bombay and the Central Provinces, though elsewhere it was found difficult to put it into circulation. Eleven lakhs' worth of the new half-rupees had to be remelted and turned into rupees; thirty-two lakhs' worth of withdrawn rupees, fifty lakhs' worth of silver bought from Indian Banks and £210,500 of London silver, bought in India, were all sent to the mints and of this on March 31 over 130 lakhs had been made into new rupees, of which 128 lakhs were paid over to the Treasury. The statement of variations in gross circulation shows increases in Calcutta and Bombay, Allahabad and Lahore falling off, the latter fact being explained in a manner which only those who know India and its people will understand. The month of November, 1899, was remarkable for the fact that between the 4th and 28th no less than seven conjunctions of planets took place, viz., Mercury with Mars and Uranus, Mars and Venus with Uranus, Mercury with Venus, and Venus with Saturn. These conjunctions were moreover remarkable not only for their number but also for their close proximity, for, of the seven, four took place within one degree, and two within two degrees. So remarkable an astronomical phenomenon naturally attracted the attention of Hindu astrologers who predicted disaster as its consequence, and no doubt found in the famine and South African war fulfilments of their predictions. The general anxiety as to the future is said to have led many persons in Northern India to convert their currency notes into rupees.

Times being bad some people have been led to make money in ways which are not legitimate. The consequence is that the claims on notes which have disappeared have increased. Stolen notes are not replaced as no claim on their account lies against the Department, but payments on notes wholly lost or destroyed are made after twenty years have elapsed—with this advantage to the loser or his heirs, that their values having been invested the accumulated interest with the value of the lost note is paid over. Currency notes are still systematically forged, and during the past four years 916 of them have found their way into the Currency Office. Calcutta and Rangoon own most of them in the past year, Bombay only reported one solitary bad note, which was for five rupees. This may not be the evidence of Bombay's greater morality, but of the local forger's greater luck. In one of the cases in which the forgeries were traced by the lynx-eyed minions of the law, a man calling himself Hanuman Sinha sought out the aspirant to the Dumraon Raj and offered to help him in his claim by introducing him to a certain Mahatma, who of course had supernatural powers. The Mahatma was not a rapid worker and intimated that his "puja" would occupy forty-five days and cost eight or ten thousand rupees. To provide this money the friendly aid of a money-lender was sought, and he undertook to produce ten notes of a thousand rupees each if six thousand rupees in coin were handed to him. The aspirant to Dumraon honours however did not prove so simple as might have been expected and took a police officer with him instead of his dewan. The Mahajan produced ten half notes and of these six were false. The name-sake of the monkey-god, the Mahatma and the Mahajan were secured and are still in the principal local jail ruminating on the error of their ways and how they shall improve upon them when they regain their liberty. But it is not always that the currency note manipulator or forger, any more than the coiner, receives that measure of discouragement which is his due, and the report expresses strong disapproval of the action of the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad in inadequately punishing a man convicted of an attempt to cheat the Department.

To the Agricultural Ledger Series, Major Prain, the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, at Sibpur, Calcutta, contributes an account of the experiments made throughout India in the cultivation of sisal hemp. Plants were obtained from Florida through the authorities at Kew Gardens, and although the great bulk of them perished before or shortly after they reached India an excellent quality of fibre was produced from the plants which flourished. The most successful results of the experiments carried out under the auspices of Government seem to have been obtained at Poona. Mr. Woodrow, the lecturer on Botany and Agriculture at Poona, reported two years ago that 29 plants received in 1892 had increased by propagation to 860 and in the revised prospectus of the proposed Bombay Sisal Company, issued about the beginning of 1899, it was stated that Mr. Woodrow's original 29 plants had increased to ten thousand. This, says Major Prain, must have included not only all suckers, but also all the small bulbils from the original plants. It does not appear however, that the company has yet been successfully floated. The reports of experts on the commercial value of the fibre produced at Poona stated that in length and brightness it was far above the average, partaking of the character of Bahama Sisal rather than Mexican and likely to realise from £26 to £28 per ton. Primitive methods were in most instances followed in the preparation of the fibre. At Poona one method was that of hand scraping with a piece of hoop iron on a board and another was that of tearing the leaves into shreds, after which they were dried in the sun, then soaked in water for about ten days and thereafter beaten and washed. So far as official experiments have gone, with the exception of the Bombay Government Plantation at Nandgaon, no attempt has been made to cultivate the plant on a large scale for commercial purposes. The plantation at Nandgaon, which is a village nine miles south of Lanauli on the road from that place to the village of Ambowne, has been made on a piece of forest land. It is worked on commercial lines and probably now possesses many more than the 400 plants it contained when Major Prain's paper was written. The Company of which prospectuses were issued proposed to ask the Government for a lease of 10,000 acres of forest land for the cultivation of sisal but there has been nothing to show that the application has yet been made. In Central India, Mr. Maries of Gwalior is planting on an extensive scale. In the indigo area of Tirhut and the tea districts of Assam, however, there appear to have been large private plantations, about which no information is forthcoming. Major Prain, however, observes that the efforts of the various Indian Governments are when put together insignificant as compared with either of the private ventures in Tirhut and Assam. Major Prain's paper on the sisal experiments is a compilation of the information obtained as the result of inquiries received from England regarding the fate of a consignment of plants sent out in 1892. The replies of the experts who have carried out the experiments in cultivation show a variety of opinion as to the most suitable soil and methods of planting. As to the distances between the plants it was found at Poona, where they were placed in strong loam not manured but slightly irrigated the first year, that five feet by five feet was sufficient separation and Major Prain thinks that perhaps that is the best distance. The height and width of the plants varies greatly, the smallest being 2 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 6 inches and the largest being eight feet high by eight feet wide. The number of leaves per plant varied from 25 to 30 in poor soil at Lucknow, to eighty at Poona, and there is a corresponding variation in the size and weight of the leaves. The largest leaves were obtained in Telicherry where they were 6 feet 6 inches long by five inches wide, and each leaf weighed 2 3-4 lbs., though at Sylhet, some shorter but wider leaves weighed 3 1-4 lbs. each.

SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT, at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, appealed to those native papers, which are always ready to publish stories of alleged torture by the police to give equal publicity to the cases in which allegations of that kind are proved to be the fabrication of a conspiracy against the police. A case in point has lately been decided by Mr. Justice M. B. Tyabji, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, at Dhulia. Four members of the police force, namely, a first grade head-constable, who was acting chief constable, a fourth-class head-constable, a constable, and a member of the armed police force were accused of being concerned in the death of Jhagia Bhil of Jatoda. The charge was that the police for the purpose of obtaining information regarding a crime tortured the deceased, who was an old man and lame, with the result that he died. Jhagia's dead body was found in an unoccupied house, the discovery being made in very peculiar circumstances. The undisputed facts of the case are that the accused policemen were in the village of Jatoda on the 27th February last. The chief constable had some talk with Jhagia and thereafter the police went to the village of Patharde, taking some men of Jatoda with them. The next day they returned to Jatoda bringing some men of Patharde. They went to the house of Bhelia Koli and there the corpse of Jhagia Bhil, who was alive the previous day, was found. The body was bound and bore marks of injuries. The allegation of the prosecution was that the old man was forced to enter the house by the police, that his cries were subsequently heard, and that when the door of the house was forced open by other persons the first and second accused were found there along with the corpse. The defence was that the police were induced by certain Bhils to go from Patharde to Jatoda on the representation, afterwards found to be false, that certain men who were "wanted" would be found there. The chief constable was induced to enter the unoccupied house, where to his surprise the corpse was found. Cries of murder were then raised and the Bhils fell upon and assaulted the police. Were that story not an Indian one it might seem improbable, but the contradictions of evidence in support of the prosecution showed that an ingenious trap had been set for the police. The Bhils of Jatoda and Patharde are an unruly lot, among whom punishment for offences has not fostered any love for the representatives of the law. The dead man, too, had on several occasions given information concerning dacoities to the authorities, and on the day before his death he had been seen to speak with the chief constable. What was more likely therefore than that he was murdered by the Bhils and the police made the victims of a conspiracy? The discovery of the body was made by the chief constable, who dragged it out from behind a partition, and a cane which had belonged to the officer, was found placed across the corpse. The Sessions Judge in a careful review of the evidence said the testimony in support of the prosecution was utterly untrustworthy. There were striking contradictions in the evidence. One witness the judge described as a "bold liar" and another was so overzealous that "he did not scruple to give his imagination free play." Other Bhil witnesses knew they were suspected of having been concerned in dacoity, and were therefore far from being disinterested in their testimony against the police. The whole of the accused were acquitted. The police patel and kulkarni of Jatoda and the village mahar seem to have joined the conspiracy against the accused officers, and the judge observed that they did not appear to be fit men to be retained in Government service.

MR. JOHN R. GREAVES of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, and Mr. Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, have been appointed President and Vice-President respectively of the Bank of Bombay for the ensuing year.

MR. A. K. OLIVER, Commissioner and Master in Equity, Bombay High Court, proceeds on three months' leave of absence. Mr. J. J. Gazdar, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act in his place.

FOR the week ended August 28th, the average number of relief workers and others in the Punjab was 99,802 as against 123,664 in the previous week. In the Native States of the province the total fell from 30,839 to 24,858.

THE Fancy Fair at Surat was a great success, and has realized Rs. 25,000. The whole of the money will be utilized in supplying seeds, implements for cultivation, and other agricultural necessaries to the deserving needy in the District.

AN estimate of the coffee crop in Coorg shews that last year's yield will be much exceeded, though the outturn will still be only three-fourths of the average. Calculated by weight the forthcoming crop is expected to produce something under 4,000 tons of coffee.

THE total mortality reported in Calcutta on Friday was 81. One plague case was reported and one death from the same cause. There were six fresh cases of plague and the same number of deaths from that cause reported on Saturday, while the total mortality was returned as 72.

MATTERS are said to have quieted down somewhat in Waziristan, where quarrels have been going on between the Mahsuds and the Darwesh Khel in the direction of Wana. Raids into British territory have also ceased for the time being, though this cessation is probably temporary. There was current on the frontier, a little time ago, a belief that a cold weather expedition was possible, but now it is understood that no such extreme measure is likely.

THE number of persons on famine relief continues to decline, though not so rapidly as might be expected. The decrease for the past week throughout British India amounted to 2,382,244, Bombay alone recording a reduction of 87,744. The Central Provinces continue to show an extraordinarily large number of dependents on gratuitous relief, the total being 1,969,165 as compared with 1,998,013. In other Provinces the decline in this item is more marked, except in Bombay where the total has actually increased. The reason, as we stated last week, is that with the advent of the rains large numbers of relief workers return to their fields, thus throwing their dependants upon the support of the State. But this cause cannot operate indefinitely, and we may expect soon to see a much larger diminution in the gratuitous relief statistics.

THE effect of a succession of dry seasons in the Punjab culminating in the prolonged drought of 1899-1900, is strikingly shown in the results of the recent rabi harvest. According to the Government's "summary of remarks" thereon, it is the worst harvest recorded since 1889, and is little more than half in amount of the harvest of 1894, the most plentiful of recent years. The explanation is to be found, of course, in the wholesale restriction of sowings on dry land, owing to absence of rain. The most was made of irrigated lands, a larger area of which than usual was sown; and it is a tribute to the good working of the canal systems of the Province that the crops on irrigated lands exceeded every record since 1891. The proportion of the irrigated crops harvested to the total cropped area during the year was 68·3 per cent. which shows of what enormous value its canals are to the Punjab in time of drought.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. P. FRENCH is at present "supernumerary to the establishment of major-generals." This distinguished officer will now be placed on the full list, the vacancy being caused by the retirement of Major-General H. A. Bushman.

A NAPLES correspondent writes.—"Our veteran artist, Domenico Morelli, is working at a parchment illustration of Queen Margherita's Prayer. It is then to be reproduced in majolica by the Artistic Industrial Museum, and the tablet is to be placed in the Church St. Francesco di Paola, in this city."

LORD RUSSELL of Killowen's last resting-place struck some who saw it as equally appropriate and beautiful. In the highest part of Epsom cemetery, it commands a view of swelling uplands and wooded valley. Over the rising ground less than half a mile away, peeps the grand stand of the racecourse, representing a sport in which he took so much interest. In the opposite direction, beyond the trees, is the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, to whom Lord Russell owed first his appointment as a Lord of Appeal, and next, his removal to the Lord Chief Justiceship of England.

AT this season when the Green Isle is calling siren like to English tourists a story told by one just returned may prove instructive as well as amusing. He is fortunate enough to have friends in Donegal, and thither he hied in response to a warm invitation. Going to bed soon after his arrival he dropped his watch into a handsome pocket above his pillow. Not till morning did he discover that there was water in the receptacle, which indeed was not a watch-pocket at all, but a place for holy water. The watch was ruined, but owner has a valuable hint to give to British Protestants who visit Catholic friends in Ireland.

THE Anglo-Jewish authorities have transmitted to the Shah the address which had prepared in anticipation of his Majesty's visit to England It is handsomely illuminated on vellum, and is given in both Persian and English; and it is enclosed in a very handsome case. The Shah is thus addressed: "To his Imperial Majesty Mojaffer Ed Din, the Mighty Ruler of Persia Exalted by Glory and Peace, Shah in Shah." His Majesty is assuredin the text that the signatores are persuaded that "Your Imperial Majesty's Jewish subjects will ever prove themselves worthy of the considerotion and protection so generously extended to them."

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF has decided to attempt to enter Parliament again. He is formally adopted as second Conservative candidate for Portsmouth at the next election. It was while representing Portsmouth from 1880 to 1885 that Sir Henry was one of the members of the famous "Fourth Party," the others being Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and Sir John Gorst. Sir Henry, since he last sat in Parliament, has held high diplomatic office in Egypt, Persia, Roumania, and Spain. He is now seventy years old. Should he succeed in re-entering the House of Commons, he will find it a vastly different place from what it was when he left it in 1885. Shortened hours and new rules of procedure have made Fourth Party jinks impossible.

THE London City Police on fixed-point duty appeared, the other day, for the first time, in khaki, but of a scanty kind; that is to say, they had a small piece of khaki-coloured drapery attached to the backs of their helmets to protect their necks from the rays of the sun. They were thankful for small mercies, but generally seemed to feel that the mercies might be extended, and that they looked rather like guys. What they would like is to have a loose white sun helmet, with a flexible brim, that they could turn down over the face and neck, thus dispensing with any mere khaki scrap of drapery such as has just been introduced; or, failing the white sun helmet, an enlargement of the new khaki drapery to cover the whole of the helmet. They would also like serge trousers to match their serge tunics, instead of the present heavy garments.

WE have heard a good deal lately of Blagovestchensk, the Russian town on the Amur which was bombarded by he Chinese. The town has become much more important lately, as it lies on the direct river route from the Eastern terminus of the Siberian Railway at Stretensk to Haborovsk and the Pacific. It was founded in 1858 as a small military outpost but has now a population of 33,000 inhabitants and a a commercial turnover of 7 million roubles. It is the cattle centre for the herds of Trans-Baikal and Mongolia and also of the Amur gold region. Mr. Cooke, the British commercial agent for Russia, also reports that the Russian Ministry of the Interior has stopped any further movements of emigrants to Siberia, as the railway is now entirely required for the transmission of troops.

THE Coach and Horses, an old wayside inn, facing the Chiswick-road, near Turnhamgreen, is now being demolished, and with it and the laying out of the adjoining market gardens for building upon, goes the last vestige of the rural road from London to Gunnersbury. Until quite recent years hedgerows and barns occupied the sites of the adjacent shops by the junction of the Goldhawk-road with the Chiswick-road at the spot called "Young's Corner;" but the district has now been altered so greatly that it is nothing more than an extension of London. Old times and new are in sharp contrast in the pulling down of the humble old roadside inn and the building of a palatial new one behind it, operations going forward simultaneously. It was never a house famed in story or legend, but with the drivers of the market carts and the hay waggons pulling up at the roadside water-trough, beneath the swinging sign, to give their horses a drink, it greatly resembled one of Morland's characteristic old pictures of rural life.

THE other day there was celebrated in the fine old cathedral of Grau, on the Danube, and in the lordly Archbishop's Palace there, the nine hundredth anniversary of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary, where Saint Stephen was baptised and crowned King by Archbishop Astrik with a crown which the Pope sent him. Archduke Frederick represented the Emperor, and sat on a throne in the cathedral. Herr Koloman von Szell, the Hungarian Premier, and all the Ministers attended, and (says a Vienna correspondent) a magnificent procession escorted the Prince Primate to the basilica on the hill. During the banquet which followed the Church service the Prince Primate toasted Pope Leo and the Emperor Francis Joseph, the successors of those who had established the Church in Hungary nine hundred years ago. As is always the case in Hungary, this commemoration though clerical and exclusively connected with the Church, bore an enthusiastic national character.

THE great French boirtone, M. J. B. Foure, who was so popular at Covent Garden and at Her Majesty's Opera some thirty years ago, has long been living in retirement in France; but the other day he somewhat unexpectedly took part in the service at the Church of the Sacred Heart at Royat, singing his own "O Salutaris" and "Crucifix." M. Faure is now seventy years of age, but his voice is said to be still in very good condition. It is nearly half a century since this great vocalist first came out public as a player of the double bass in the orchestra of the Paris Odeon, and shortly afterwards he entered the chorus of the Italian Opera in Paris. Within ten years of his debut as a chorus singer he had become one of the greatest operatic baritones of his time. His first appearance at Covent Garden was in 1860 as Hoel in "Dinorah," and for something like fifteen years he held a premier position in England, more particularly in such parts as Mephistopheles, Hamlet, and Don Giovanni. During this period he has also the leading baritone in Paris, but many years ago he retired on an ample fortune, gained to a certain extent by judicious speculations in shares. Some of his songs are still extremely popular here.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HORE, who stout stand with his little force of three hundred men at Elands River again brought him prominently into notice, will be very well remembered in connection with the siege of Mafeking. Before going South Africa, however, he had already seen considerable service. He went through the Egyptian War of 1882, first with his own regiment, the 1st battalion South Staffordshire, and then with the United Infantry, and was present at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir for which he received the medal with clasp, the 5th class of the Order of the Medjidieh, the Khedive's Star. He served also in the Egyptian of 1884-85 with the Mounted Infantry, and at Abu Klea, El Gubat, and Metammeh. Col Hore was with General Baden-Powell several weeks before the outbreak of the war, having taken over at the end of August last the command of the recently formed Protectorate Regiment, who when in camp at Ramathlabama, sixteen miles to the north of Mafeking. It was he who received the surrender of Eloff and his burghers at the start of the final Boer attack on the town, after he and the garrison had themselves been for some hours the prisoners of the attacking party.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE WITHDRAWAL QUESTION.

OCCUPATION OF THE PALACE.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE TSUNG LI YAMEN.

BRITISH RECONNAISSANCE AT PEKING.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

An inspired communique published in the Paris "Temps" says that the proposed withdrawal from Peking is the natural corollary of the Franco-Russian programme.

America and Japan assent to the withdrawal and England is inclined to agree.

It is explained at Washington that the American reply meant strong disapproval of withdrawal and that the acquiescence was only actuated by the desire to preserve unity of action.

German troops have been landed at Wusung to support the British and French in restoring order.

It is improbable that Great Britain and the other Powers will decide upon their action regarding withdrawal from Peking until the Ministers there report fully to their Governments.

A despatch, dated Peking, 28th, states that the Russians have occupied the Imperial Palace to prevent looting.

The city and its vicinity appear to be clear of the enemy.

Three members of the Tsung Li Yamen are negotiating with the Allies through Sir Robert Hart with a view to preventing the destruction of the Palace.

Sir Robert Hart has resumed control over the Chinese Customs at Peking.

The British made a reconnaissance in the hunting park south of Peking on the 20th and routed one thousand Chinese troops and Boxers, killing 30 of them besides burning five villages.

We had no casualties. The enemy has since disappeared.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transports Mombassa, Pundua and India have arrived at Hongkong.

The Humber and Maine have gone North.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

In view of the improved condition of affairs in China the sailing of all transports from India—Transport Itaura with the Jodhpur Lancers excepted—has been stopped, pending orders from the Home Government. The Itaura is ready for sea and sails to-morrow.

BRITISH SUPERIORITY.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

A special telegram to the "Englishman," dated Taku, August 29, says :—

The British arrangements here for transhipping troops and stores are far in advance of those of other Powers. The Punjab Coolie Corps is a great success. The British are assisting the Italian troops to land. Our stores are pushed straight up to Tientsin, but the Russians, French, Germans, and Japanese have piled vast quantities of food and war material at Taku, which they are unable to send on. Thousands of foreign troops are arriving weekly, with what object I cannot understand, as the Chinese resistance is practically at an end.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

Several interesting events were contested in connection with the Assault-at-Arms to-day, the chief events being Bayonet Combats by teams, and Riding and Jumping Competitions, Bayonet vs. Bayonet and Sword. In Bayonet vs. Bayonet Private Ranger, Welsh Regiment, carried off the first prize in a creditable manner. He is quite a lad with only two years' service. In Bayonet Combats by teams, Natives, four teams entered. In the first round the 2nd Grenadiers knocked out the 28th Pioneers, and the 16th Bombay Infantry beat the 17th Bombay Infantry. In the final the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers beat the 16th Bombay Infantry. In Bayonet Combat, British, three teams, entered, but the Shropshires and the Royal Scots were absent, the only team competing was the Welsh Regiment, and therefore the contest could not be fought out. In Lemon-cutting eleven competed. Sergeant Trindlay, 16th Field Battery, was first; and Sergeant Saward, E Battery R H A, 2nd; and Private Williams, 20th Hussars, 3rd. In Lemon-cutting Natives, Private Mustafa Khan, 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, was first Dafedar; Jugatrao Surve, 1st Bombay Lancers, second; and Kote Dafadar Akbarali Khan, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, third. In Bayonet vs. Bayonet twenty-one competed. The first prize of Rs. 30, presented by Major-General Burnett and also a silver medal presented by the Royal Military Tournament, London, was won by Private Ranger, Welsh Regiment; the second, by Gunner O'Gorman, R H A; and the third by Corporal Sharpe, the Buffs. In the same competition for Natives the first prize and silver medal was won by Havildar Nur Khan, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; the second, by Lance Naik Chanda Sing, Sappers and Miners; and the third by Naik Chunda Mina, 2nd Grenadiers. Seventeen competed in Bayonet vs. Sword, dismounted. Sergeant Mather, Norfolk Regiment, won the first prize of Rs. 30, also a silver medal presented by the London Tournament; the second by Sergeant Wheeler, E Battery, and the third by Sergeant Egton, the Buffs. In the same event for Natives Havildar Nur Khan, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, won the first prize of Rs. 25 and also a silver medal; second prize by Lance Naik Chundasing, Sapper and Miners, and the third prize by Naik Chunda Mina, 2nd Grenadiers. In Tent-pegging by Sections with Lance over Hurdles, five sections competed; the 16th and 1st Field Battery remain for the final. In the same competition for Natives seven competed, the 1st and 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and 1st Bombay Lancers remained for the final. In Heads and Posts eleven competed, Sergeant Hinton, 28th; Sergeant Spink, 1st; and Sergeant Major Christie, 22nd Field Batteries, remained for the finals. In the same competition for Natives Sowar Waryamsing, 1st Bombay Lancers; Lance Dafedar Jainalsing, Governor's Body-Guard; and Dafedar Nalikdad, 1st Bombay Lancers, remained for the finals. In Riding and Jumping Competitions eight teams competed. The 1st, 29th and 22nd Field Batteries remain for the finals. In the same event for Natives six competed, the 1st Bombay Lancers, 3rd and 1st Hyderabad Contingent remain for the finals.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BADEN-POWELL GONE TO CAPETOWN.

LADYBRAND SURROUNDED.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

General Baden-Powell has left Pretoria for Capetown.

General Plumer in a second engagement at Rooikop captured one hundred rifles, 40,000 rounds of ammunition and a large quantity of supplies.

General Hart on the 31st surprised and scattered a Boer force, which was attempting to destroy the Johannesburg water-works.

A detachment of De Wet's force was defeated with heavy loss in the same neighbourhood.

A colonial division while marching from Zeerust to Krugersdorp was stubbornly opposed but the enemy lost heavily.

Five commandos have surrounded Ladybrand, the garrison of which is hard pressed.

General Hunter is hastening to the relief.

RUSSIAN DECORATION FOR PRESIDENT LOUBET.

The Tsar has conferred on President Loubet the Order of St. Andrew accompanied by a most cordial autograph letter.

DISTURBANCES IN UGANDA.

Disturbances have broken out in Uganda and communication with the Coast is interrupted.

Troops have been despatched to the scene.

THE RISE IN PRICE OF COAL.

The Liverpool ship-owners in view of the price of coal, have decided to increase the rates of freight.

PLAGUE IN SCOTLAND INCREASING.

A death from plague has occurred at Govan.

Three more cases are reported from Glasgow.

The Continental ports have established quarantine against Glasgow.

CONFIRMATION OF A CAPITAL SENTENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

It is notified that the death sentence, passed by court-martial, at Quetta, on Sepoy Ghulam Nabi, 3rd Bombay Infantry, for the murder of Sepoy Khair Muhammad, 30th Bombay Infantry, at Chaman, has been confirmed.

MILITARY HEALTH CAMPS.

In view of the success of the despatch of 144 invalids of the Royal Irish Rifles from Calcutta to Meerut, for change of air, the Government of India have sanctioned the arrangement as an experiment for one year. The Lieutenant-Generals of Commands when able to find funds by re-appropriation, shall order the removal from one station to another men, who the medical authorities consider, will benefit by a change.

THE BOARD OF TRADE. INAUGURATION OF A BRANCH IN LONDON.

A despatch has been received from the Secretary of State, directing attention to the formation in London of a commercial intelligence branch of the Board of Trade to furnish information to all inquirers on commercial subjects.

CHOLERA IN CANTONMENTS.

Only one fresh cholera case and two deaths occurred in cantonments yesterday, the depot 4th Sikhs, the 27th Punjab Infantry and the 54th Field Battery R. A. being the corps concerned.

RECRUDESCENCE OF PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 4.

Plague is spreading in Poona City. Up to the present it is chiefly confined to the Budhwar and Sukerwar Peits; but it threatens to spread as some other portions have not entirely escaped. The cases which occur are sporadic and irregular. Up to date the number of cases from the beginning of the present recrudescence of the disease has averaged from ten to seventeen. The usual indications of the spread are manifesting themselves and the finding of dead rats in various parts of the city is reported. No panic has seized on the people or caused them to leave as the new regulations have now come into force, and an endeavour is being made to let people see the danger arising from hiding cases. No segregation of contacts has been resorted to. The whole of the plague restrictions are disinfection and surveillance. Where cases have occurred the houses have been disinfected with a strong solution of perchloride of mercury. Compulsory inspection of dead bodies has been done away with. Up to the end of last month the cases reported were :—In July three cases, 3 deaths; and in August 191 cases, 141 deaths. Inoculation is quite voluntary, in the cantonment there are no cases at present. The building next to the Sassoon Hospital where the hotel was is now made into plague quarters, and a temporary iron hospital is erected in Bhambarda and other places and health camps have been provided. From 25th to 31st ultimo in one week 80 cases and 63 deaths occurred in the city.

A PROTEST AGAINST EVACUATION OF HOUSES.

A deputation, consisting of Sirdar Natu, Dr. Bhagwat, Messrs. Tilak and Patwardhan waited on Mr. Snow, Collector, for ordering to cancel the notice of the plague authorities to vacate houses. The Collector issued an order requiring the notice to be held in abeyance till Saturday next.

LORD NORTHCOTE AT THE CANTONMENT HOSPITAL.

Lord Northcote, accompanied by Mr. Hill, Private Secretary, paid a visit to the new Cantonment Hospital to-day. His Excellency was received by General Burnett, Drs. Collins and Fraser, and Captain Gunn. His Excellency witnessed the work of inoculation, which is now carried on very briskly, and appeared to be much interested. Nearly 100 persons are inoculated. His Excellency after staying a short while drove away to Ganeshkhind.

ENTERIC FEVER AMONG BRITISH TROOPS.

Several cases of enteric fever have occurred at present amongst the British troops in Poona, about twelve cases being treated at the Station Hospital, Wanowrie. Six or eight deaths are also reported. Among the civilians also some deaths have occurred.

There are no cholera cases in the City, and also in the Cantonment.

Twelve cases and ten deaths are recorded from plague to-day in the Poona City.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE COMPILATION OF CRICKET RECORDS.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL MEETING.

GROUSE SHOOTING.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Before the long and ever-growing array of cricket centuries one is tempted to ask if we are not in need of a new standard measure of cricket values. Hitherto, like the standard yard, the Imperial pint, and so forth, the fifty, the hundred, and two hundred have been the formal measures of value. Some years ago it was customary to chronicle the fifties amongst the permanent records. Now we exclude even the "99s" and include nothing under 100. Has the time come to exclude the "100s" and to raise the standard to "150," if not to "200," all scores below the former or the latter to be excluded from the statistics of the game? It has always seemed a little incongruous that twenty scores of 99 fall into oblivion, whereas five scores of 100 are permanently engraved on the tablets. Relatively there is very little difference between the value of the scores. Yet we fix the value by an arbitrary and absolute standard. If cricket probability were an exact science, the County Championship might be said to have been already won. Yorkshire have beaten all comers, have not been in great danger of defeat, and appear on wet or damaged wickets—the sort of wickets presently in prospect—to be practically invincible. From the point of view of cricket and climatic chance, Yorkshire appear, therefore, to be certain of the championship. Arithmetical analysis soon shows, however, how slender is the hold any county has upon the laurels under the system of reckoning now in vogue.

When the present season entered upon the concluding five weeks of its existence on Thursday last, the number of centuries standing to its credit was 157, made by 71 players. The double centuries are included in the above, but the figures apart are as follows :—Twelve have been made, the highest score to date being the 275 made by Ranjitsinhji against Leicester. That player also claims no fewer than one third of the total scores of over 200 made, and has also once got within eight of the magic number. No score of 300 or over has been made this season, and considering the fact that there are only 12 such scores recorded in the history of first-class cricket at home and abroad, it is not surprising. To revert to the century scores, an analysis of the individual performances reveals some peculiar facts as well as perversions of last year's form on the part of some players and of a marked consistency on the part of other players. Most persons on comparing their respective positions on the average tables will be surprised to discover that MacLaren has made four centuries, against J. R. Mason's three, while it is singular to find that Townsend, the scorer of nine centuries last season, can up to date claim only one. Similarly, W. G. Quaife, who obtained five last year, has this year only one to his credit. Major Poore is fighting his country's battles, so it is impossible to say whether he would or would not have improved on his last year's record of six. Foster (R.E.) made only two centuries last year. This year he has already bagged seven. Abel, Hayward, Ranjit and Fry are, perhaps, the most consistent centurions, as the following figures show :

	1899.	1900.
Abel	7	8
Ranjitsinhji	5	10
Fry	5	8
Hayward	7	10

The cricket record-hunter may also add to his list the fact that Middlesex have won two successive matches by one wicket. Such finishes may be good for the game, but they are uncommonly bad for the nerves. One could understand a team of doctors glorying in such finishes. The introduction of its "master" members has certainly made Middlesex a far more formidable side than during the first two months of the season. Albert Trott was the bowling hero of the week. He went with Middlesex to that remarkable ground at Taunton where so many cricksting feats are accomplished in the course of every season, first this record and then that being broken. Trott is a dreadfully earnest person in his play, and he abated nothing of his wrath against the Somersetshire men. Finding the turf in the condition which is called "queer," the condition that comes with strong sunshine following close on the heels of rain; finding, also, that by bowling against the breeze he could make the ball swerve in the air in a fashion as puzzling to the batsman as ever was a delivery from his brother Australian M. A. Noble—Trott, with these points in his favour, so proceeded as to get all the ten wickets in an innings at the simple cost of 42 runs. Not content with his bowling, this fierce and unyielding young cricketer must needs pull the game out of the fire for Middlesex by making runs just when fortune seemed declaring against his side. It would have been all over with his county had he not been in when the eleventh man made his appearance at the wicket. A good hit from Trott, and Middlesex won by just one wicket. This was just the exciting sort of game that comes with wet weather, and from that point of view we may praise the weather of last week, with all its thunder and lightning and rain. Fresh from his victory over Somerset, we find Trott passing on to the neighbouring county of Gloucester—a county stronger this year than ever it has been since W. G. Grace was in his prime. Trott and the bad wicket were, however, quite too much for Gloucester on Saturday. We need merely quote a report—"Trott soon had every man in trouble, save Board. It was his fast ball that proved so deadly, and with it he hit the stumps eight times." Middlesex, with Trott, had thus the unique experience of winning the only two matches of county importance played during the week.

One or two singular incidents occurred during the week to which we may draw attention. There was the case of De Trafford, playing for Leicestershire against Hampshire. He hit a ball out of bounds. The fielder went out of bounds and caught it. The batsman was properly given in. Acknowledge a boundary, and you must stick to the sacred limit of it. A second incident, recorded in the "Field," occurred in a Cambridgeshire and M.C.C. match. When a single minute remained for play the MCC. were batting, and the game was a tie. The bowler was D. Hayward—a member of the great Cambridgeshire cricketing family. Hayward was just in the act of delivering a ball when he saw that the batsman at his end (J. W. Jardine), in his anxiety to make the run that was wanted, had crossed his crease. The ball was not delivered. Hayward properly popped off the bails, the minute was up, and the game was a draw.

It is amusing to learn from a New York contemporary that American University athletes will never be content until they have smashed Oxford and Cambridge. They regret the absence of Light and Dark Blues from recent tussles, and suggest another Oxford and Cambridge v. the Universities of America contest in America next year. It is very easy to be philosophic in "theory," you see. Another Oxford and Cambridge v. Yale and Harvard meeting next season is well nigh assured, but not such a contest as that suggested. The time may come when even this will be arranged; but, in that case, the combined Universities of England—in its larger sense—will join issue. With picked athletes from Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, Durham, etc., the smashing process may be found unco' difficult by our Yankee cousins.

Hopes and fears make up the game of life. Whatever happens, births and deaths, marriages, &c., still go on. Most Cantabs now mourn the loss of Captain L.E. A. Ollivant (Royal Fusiliers), who was recently killed in action at Tientsin. He was not only a rowing "Blue," having rowed against Oxford as recently as 1894, but an all-round sportsman of uncommon merit. He could do anything, from shooting elks in Norway down to rabbit shooting on his own preserves. His friends were legion, and these now comfort themselves somewhat by remembering Macaulay's words—"How can man die better than facing fearful odds," &c. Another Cantab sportsman who has also solved the great mystery is "Basil Westcott, of Trinity," who died at Delhi a fortnight ago. Emulating the example of such famous sportsmen as Messrs. Studd, Smith, Hewitt, &c., he went out as missionary. "R. I. P." Most folk were glad to see C. M. Wells make his first appearance for Middlesex v. Surrey last week. Very fittingly he has been dubbed the C. B. Fry of Cambridge." Some assert that or all-round merit he excels; or rather, he did so as far as their University careers were concerned.

Be this as it may, there is no doubt that "Cyril" is a man of many parts and infinite talent. At Cambridge he gained a quadruple "Blue" in sport, and (what is even more) the Cambridge equivalent to a "Double First" in the schools. Subsequently, he gained International honours at Rugby football, and a place in the Middlesex County Cricket team. He also is a master at Eton College—rightly considered a plum of the scholastic profession. Just such an enthusiast for all manly pastimes as Mr. Fry there is, perhaps, this difference i.e., the latter believes in himself more. He is just the man to lead a forlorn hope, as in the instance when Oxford first met Yale in athletic fray, a lot of natural nervousness was evinced by the "Dark Blues." In walked Fry, and (without the least bit of bounce or side), exclaimed, "I shall win this hundred." Sure enough, in less than a quarter of an hour afterwards, he had done so. The value of his optimism (if you like to call it that, was evinced in the result; Oxford won. Another old Oxonian and Middlesex cricketer, B. J. Bosanquet, did a big bowling feat for Bascot Park v. the Oxford Authentics last week. He captured all ten wickets, six clean bowled for 72 runs. For the same team, A. M. Hollins, the O. U. A. C. crack contributed a brilliant 115. At last, he is getting into form.

To even mention a tithe of interim Light and Dark Blues performances would absorb all one's space. For the I. Zingari v. the Royal Artillery, E. M. Dowson (Cambridge) contributed 149 (not out), besides bowling extremely well. It is strange he cannot seem to come off for Surrey. Just as strnage, in fact, as S. H. Days utter inability to score for his Varsity at Fennes, and his consistent prowess for Kent. A. E. Hind (who is qualifying for Notts) performed "the hat trick" against the Notts Amateurs last week, and is evidently coming on with the ball again. By the way, he should put in some fair performances on the running track next Term. Old Jack White thinks the world of him, and another pro. casually remarked to me not long since "Shouldn't I just like to train him for a Sheffield Handicap." We don't hear much of R. W. Rice (the old Oxonian "Blue" until after the Vacation begins..) Then, however, he invariably comes off for Gloucestershire, as he did last, week v. Somerset to the tune of 82 (not out). Thanks to his innings Gloucestershire just won by one wicket at the call of time. The Cambridge Long Vacation cricketers demonstrate very plainly that cricket still holds sways at Fenners; even out of the regular season. They ran up a total of 275 against Haverford College (U.S.A.) and afterwards dismissed the Yankees for 43. At their second attempt the latter put on 208 for eight wickets, the match thus ending in a draw.

Although Scotland is regarded as the home of the grouse, some of the best bags are made in the north of England, as our annual records show (says the "Field"); indeed, the moors of Yorkshire, are probably unsurpassed. Moreover, the Yorkshire moors practically enjoy the advantage of being owned or rented by men who shoot only, and very little indeed of the land is in the hands of those who net grouse. In this connection it may not be uninteresting to refer to a letter written by Mr. Montagu Crackanthorpe, Q.C., nine years ago to the "Times" calling renewed attention to the question of netting grouse. That practice necessarily emphasises the distinction between sportsmen and sporting men. He who nets grouse would probably answer that he lays no claim to either designation, and cares not one atom what the lessees of neighbouring moors call him. His view of the case is unanswerable, and people who prefer to kill their grouse with a gun have no consolation but to write down the proprietor of the nets as a desperately bad sportsman, a condemnation which will probably not weigh very heavily when the money of the game dealer is put into the other scale. The army of grouse shooters who go north causes the circulation of a vast amount of money. The lessee of a shooting obtains a high rental, the local tradesmen are benefited, while not a few of the resident population find occupation as keepers and beaters, so that in one way and another the lessors and lessees of grouse moors and deer forests must be regarded in the light of national benefactors. He who, nets grouse, on the other hand, is put to none of these expenses. He needs but a comparatively small area of land.

Mr. Crackanthorpe puts the amount at from 30 to 100 acres, and if this plot is sandwiched in between some well preserved moors so much the better for the owner of the nets. The writer of the letter to which allusion has been made deemed it not impossible that as a consequence much pecuniary loss would be sustained by the various classes of persons which now benefit from the southerners going north to shoot grouse, and he pointed out that in the event of this coming to pass, not only would rents go down, but there would be great loss of employment. The nets are something like 35ft. long, and 6ft. or 7ft. deep, and are so skilfully hung that as soon as the birds strike them the nets collapse, and the grouse, which have become entangled in the meshes, are leisurely extracted by the one or two men engaged to watch the nets. They promptly wring the bird's necks and despatch them to the game dealer. Mr. Crackanthorpe related that a certain moor with which he was acquainted was guarded on two sides by no fewer than 1,917 nets, which covered twelve miles of ground, and this, he remarked, was sufficient to catch all the grouse in Great Britain, provided that they could be driven up to the nets. Since the letter was written netting has not appreciably declined, and those who have moors to let would do well to see that they pass not into the hands of those who go to work in this unsportsmanlike fashion.

One may regard the efforts now being made to restore the Thames to the dignity of a salmon river either from the sanitary or the sporting point of view. As the river can never be a [salmon-bearing stream until its estuary or tidal waters are proved to be sufficiently pure on much stronger evidence than the survival of an occasional smolt, it follows that its purification in the immediate future must be regarded not merely as possible but also as probable by the promoters of the salmon scheme. If the prominence given to the "salmon" aspect of the question be the means of drawing attention to the more important sanitary issue involved, the scheme, even if it fails, will not have been wholly in vain. It cannot be said, however, that there are many hopeful analogies for the successful restoration of polluted salmon-rivers to their former position by the introduction of smolts into the estuary. The Trent Fishery Board turned some hundreds of smolts into the estuary of that river some years ago. None of the smolts were ever seen or heard of again. Otherwise, the recent story of the Trent is not a very hopeful augury for the future of the Thames. Prior to 1891 the Trent in ordinary seasons yielded from 1,500 to 3,000 salmon to the nets and rods, by far the greater number falling, of course, to the former. Suddenly the yield fell to almost nothing, and has been nothing ever since. The writer, who has inspected the whole of the river, has no doubt of the causes. They are lack of spawning beds and pollution near such spawning beds as exist, conjointed with pollution in the estuary and all over the river, and a single abnormally dry spring—the spring of 1892. A similar state of affairs exists on the Ribble and on the Yorkshire rivers falling into the Humber estuary. The Thames is in similar case though it has no salmon to lose. Nothing but the most drastic measures can save these rivers. They are all as truly victims of commercialism as the Clyde, the inky Irwell, and the Aire. That a few hundred, or even thousand, smolts placed in the Thames estuary will prove anything the writer unwillingly doubts. Artificially reared smolts have no homing instinct. They may die in the case of sanitation; but even if they survive and are occasionally seen, they will never run up the Thames as grilse. The fact that salmon can run up a polluted estuary is proved by the passage of fish up the Leven into Loch Lomond, but a million strange smolts, born in the hatchery-house and reared in fish-ponds, if dumped down into the estuary of the Clyde, would be of less aid in restoring Loch Lomond to the position it occupied in the days of Frank and Thornton than 100 smolts born in water of the Endrick and, therefore, natives of the queen of Scottish lakes.

THE FAMINE.

SIR DINSHAW MANEKJI PETIT BARONET has generously forwarded to Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, Assistant Collector, Khandesh, 10 bales of cotton cloth containing 2,500 chadars, dhotars, etc., for gratuitous distribution among the poor Bhils on famine relief works and in poor houses.

BOMBAY RELIEF OPERATIONS.

During the week ending the 25th August, 1900, there was rain in all the British Districts and Native States in the Presidency proper except Cutch, Jath, Daphlapur, Sangli and Mudhol. The fall was generally moderate in the Konkan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Kolhapur and parts of Belgaum, Khandesh and Nasik, but light elsewhere. More rain is urgently wanted throughout Bijapur and in parts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Belgaum and Dharwar. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding Week.	Week underr. report.
Workers	677,882	568,719
Dependants	159,477	133,744
Gratuitously relieved in poor-house and villages	521,967	553,361

The numbers of people on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in all districts except Broach, Thana and Poona, which show slight increases. The numbers on gratuitous relief have decreased in Kaira, Broach, Surat, Ahmednagar and Bijapur, but increased in the other districts, the increase being especially large in Ahmedabad. The following relief works were started during the week under report :—

Broach.—Bhukhi-Vajra Road, Zadeshwar-Shuka-Tirath Road. Collecting metal for the Ankleswar Hansot Road.

Sholapur.—Sholapur-Barsi Road. Besides these large works eleven small works under Civil agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Kaira, three in Broach, two in Sholapur, one in Ahmednagar, and one in Nasik.

One poor-house was opened at Jalgaon in the Khandesh District and one at Indi in the Bijapur District. The following allotments have been sanctioned :—Rs. 4,50,000 for gratuitous village relief in Panch Mahals, Rs. 30,000, for gratuitous village relief in Satara, Rs. 1,000 for gratuitous village relief in Belgaum, Rs. 20,000 for poor-houses in Panch Mahals, and Rs. 10,000 for kitchens in Satara.

PORTUGUESE-INDIA.

OUR correspondent, writing from Goa, Pangim, on 1st September, says :—This colony, which has hitherto escaped the ravages of the bubonic plague, which has been devastating almost the whole of British India, owing, as is generally acknowledged, to the special protection of St. Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the Indies, whose body is preserved in the Convent of Bom Jesus, and whose feast is this year to be celebrated with extraordinary *eclat*, at which several Indian Bishops and a large number of pilgrims will be present, has latterly had several cases of cholera, many of which proved fatal; the Archbishop-Patriarch has, consequently, at the request of H. E. the Governor, issued a circular to his clergy, enjoining them to do all in their power to encourage the people not to leave their homes when any cholera case appears, and to apply at once to the medical authorities and hospitals for medicines and medical advice; he has also ordered the priests to supply the necessary funds for the purpose, where the parties are very poor, to be recouped by the Patriarch and the Governor. These measures greatly honour these two high authorities.

The acting Chief Secretary to Government, Captain Marques, was lately attacked with cholerale diarrhœa but is now well, and able to attend to his duties. He is a very hard-working officer and has given general satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, of which, however, he will shortly be relieved, as the new Secretary, Count de Lagoas, is expected from Lisbon in the course of this month.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

THE undermentioned articled clerks have applied for permission to appear at the forthcoming examination for the office of Solicitor of the High Court :—

1. Mr. Dinshaw Dadabhoy Master, articled clerk to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne; 2, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed M. H. Khan, articled clerk to Mr. M. H. Khan; 3, Mr. Naraven Gajanand Jayaker, articled clerk to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.; 4. Mr. Dharamsi Jaithabhai Thacker, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen; 5, Mr. Chaganlal Dayabhai Vakil, articled clerk to Messrs. Tyebji, Dyabhai and Co.; 6, Mr. Sunderdas Narandas Thacker, articled clerk to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjishah; 7, Mr. Motilal Canjee, articled clerk to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia; 8, Mr. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi, articled clerk to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damoder, and Jamsetjee; 9, Mr. Pandurang Shamrao Laud, articled clerk to Messrs. Smetham Bland and Noble; 10, Mr. Hirabai Dayabhai Nanavati, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhalshanker and Kanga; 11, Mr. Jehangir R. M. Patel, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanabhai and Hormusjee; and 12, Mr. Gulabbhai Vasanjee Desai, articled clerk to Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee.

CASTE FRICTION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Ramji Vella and sixteen other Hindus appeared before Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, to show cause why they should not be bound over in the sum of Rs. 200 and one security in a like amount. Inspector Power, at whose instance the proceedings were instituted, prosecuted. Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared for the first eight persons who belonged to one party and Mr. D'Souza for the second eight, who belonged to the other. Mr. Sealy said that he wanted to make a suggestion, in the interests of peace and he thought it would commend itself to Mr. D'Souza, Mr. Power and the Court. He said there were two parties in the caste and every now and then there was a recrudescence of trouble, which threatened a breach of the peace. In August, 1899, Mr. Holdsworth had to bring the factions before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and that time both the parties were ordered not to use the Jamat Khana. In March last again they were ordered not to light Holi fires or use the Jamat temple. On each occasion though they were not bound over, they obeyed the orders as they were respectable persons. He, therefore, suggested that both the sides should be bound over in their own recognizances only, and that they should be advised not to use any of the temples in the street as the present dispute was due to the use of one of these temples. In the meanwhile Inspector Power could apply to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to pass an order preventing the use of all the temples in the street as his Worship had no jurisdiction to pass such an order.

Mr. D'Souza said that the course suggested was, in his opinion, best likely to prevent a breach of the peace, and he also asked that the parties should not be called upon to give sureties. His Worship ordered both the parties to be bound over in their own recognizances for Rs. 200 and gave some good advice to them.

POONA *VS.* PARSEES.

THE following members of the Parsee Gymkhana have been selected to play against the Poona Gymkhana on Friday and Saturday, 7th and 8th instant, at Poona. The team will leave Victoria Terminus on Thursday, 6th instant, by the 2 p.m. train :—Messrs. K. K. Kharas (captain), A. B. Cnothia, H. H. Belgaumwalla, N. H. Chinoy, P. H. Davur, K. E. Mody, M. H. Sanjana, J. M. Dastoor, M. C. Dastoor, J. J. Pocha, F. P. Talati, M. H. Davur, F. M. Garda, and J. M. Divecha.

GOANESE OR EAST INDIAN?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is reported in your issue of this morning's paper that Francis Calmed Gomes, a Goanese, was placed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and a special jury at the Fourth Criminal Sessions, charged with having, on the morning of the 21st July, murdered Peter Paul D'Silva, another Goanese, by striking him with a scraper. Both the accused and deceased are members of the East Indian community, the former a native of Cooria and the latter from Bandora. It is a common misunderstanding that the Goanese community covers all classes of Native Christians, whereas there are several denominations very much alike. I may mention the following :—The Bombay East Indians, Mangalorians, and the Goanese community (proper). In justice to the Goanese community, I hope you will give this a corner in to-morrow's issue of your valued paper, and thus remove a slur that is frequently heaped on it.—Yours, &c.,

ISIDORE MENDONCA.

Mazagon, Sept. 4.

THE METROPOLITAN AND THE SAILORS.

AT the request of the River Chaplain, the Bishop of Calcutta has written the following letter to be given by the Chaplain to merchant seamen who come to the port of Calcutta :

My friend, I hope you will not mind my saying a word of welcome to you on your arrival in Calcutta. Sometimes a welcome even from a stranger may touch the heart, when one is alone in a foreign country and seems to know nobody. So I write to say to you, "Welcome. God bless you. For owing to the office which the Queen of England and Empress of India has conferred upon me I think I may claim and I really feel a true interest in your welfare. All Britons care for sailor They care for all sailors of all nations They feel a respect for those who "go down to the sea in ships" and do business in great waters. They know how many are the perils of life at sea, how near is death, how many gallant men lie buried in the great deep. They know to how much the world owes to the courage and constancy of its sailors. But sailors often find worse perils on land than at sea. The Rev. N. A. Lash, the River Chaplain at Calcutta, will come and see you soon after you get into port and will offer you, while you are here, the hospitality of the Seamen's Institute in Clyde Row. Many sailors have found a safe shelter there. If there is anything that can properly be done for you, he will be glad to do it, and so will I. But may I give you just these words of advice ? (1). Don't let anybody make a fool of you while you are in Calcutta. There are a great many designing people who will try to make a fool of you. But don't make a fool of yourself. (2). Take care of your money. Money is hard to get and easy to lose. If anyone whom you don't know offers to show you how to spend your money, beware of him; beware of her. Above all don't spend it in drink or in sin. (3). Don't forget your father and mother or your wife and children, who are far away; make up your mind that you won't do anything which you would not like them to hear of. Think of your country, your family, your home. That thought is a mighty safeguard. (4). Remember God. He is everywhere. He sees everything. He is as near you on land as at sea, as near in India as in Europe. He gave His Son Jesus Christ to die for you. And when you say your prayers, pray in His Name, "O God, help me to do right, help me to keep myself from wrong, for Jesus Christ's sake. In sending you this letter, I would respectfully ask the Captains of all ships to give the Chaplains such help as they can in the good work of helping all seamen. I remain most faithfully yours,—J. E. C., Calcutta.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 25th August:—Jehangir Framjee Batliboi, mechanical engineer, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, for improvements in tun dishes or funnels; Roland H. Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co. Engineers, 271, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, for an improvement in taps to prevent waste, Georges Nagelmackers, Administrateur Directeur-General de la Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-lits et des Grands Express Europeens, of 63, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France, for improvements in railway cars; Henri Weymersch, electrician, of 2 Rue Collette, Paris, in the Republic of France, for improvements in electric accumulators or secondary batteries; The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufactur Company, Limited, manufacturers of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, in the city of Westminster, England, for improvements in alternating current induction motors; The British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, manufacturers of Westinghouse Building, Norfolk Street, in the city of Westminster, England, for improvements in systems of electrical distribution; Thomas Edward Lane, distiller, of 103 Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, George Theodore Temple, gentleman, of 109 Leadenhall Street, London and James McRae, engineer of 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, for improvements in bottles and other vessels for containing beers, wines and other liquids, particularly those of a sedimentary character and appliances connected therewith; Robert Jamieson Browne second Lieutenant, Engineer Company, Calcutta Port Defence Corps, Volunteers, and Eaton Wallace Petley, Royal Navy (retired), C.I.E., Commandant, Calcutta Port Defence Corps, Volunteers, for an Improvement in the magazine of the Lee-Metford and other similar rifles and firearms; William Charles Stephens, engineer, of Carn Brea, in the county of Cornwall, England for improvements in or connected with rock drills.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

ISSUE OF PREFERENCE SHARES.

THE directors' report is as follows :—The Registered Office of the Bank was transferred from Madras to Calcutta by order of the High Court of Madras, dated 6th February, 1900. The directors of the new board were appointed in Calcutta at the last annual general meeting of shareholders in Madras on 12th February, 1900 and held their first board meeting in Calcutta on 21st idem. At the same general meeting Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, who made a special audit of the Bank's accounts up to 31st October, 1899, were appointed auditors for the present year. The Hon. Mr. Eardley Norton was also appointed a director with residency in Madras. The report of the special auditors, together with the notes of the Hon. Mr. Eardley Norton, the chairman of the late Madras Board, and Mr. Reg. Murray, the then newly appointed chief manager, were circulated to shareholders in January last.

The above report and notes together with the directors' annual report for the half year ended 31st December 1899, disclosed to the shareholders the value of the assets of the Bank as nearly as, in the opinion of the late board, they could safely be estimated. The present board have given constant and anxious attention to the realisation of the various securities to which attention has been drawn, and are glad to report that some of these have been satisfactorily realised during the past six months, and that there are reasonable prospects of Rs. 4 to 5,00,000 further being realised during the current half year. The Zamindari in Madras which absorbs a portion of the Bank's capital will now shortly, it is expected, return a substantial revenue, and the Sugar Company in which the Bank is largely interested is reported to be doing well. The Bank's holdings in Government Paper have not improved in value, and the cost of borrowing against them has caused a loss during the past six months

also be reasonably anticipated that the credit of the Bank under these new conditions will be such as to command the confidence of the depositors and the public.

The auditors report of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes is as follows:—We have completed the audit of your accounts for the half year ending 30th June, and have to report thereon as follows:—We have examined the securities held at the head office for advances under fixed loans and overdrafts and have found them in order. We counted the cash balance in Calcutta at the close of the half year and found it correct, and have verified the Bank balances at head office and branches, and also examined the securities for investments held in Calcutta. We have examined the detailed returns furnished by the branches with the branch half yearly statements and found them in order. In our special report dated 21st December last, we recommended that various assets shewn in the balance sheet at 31st October, 1899, to the sum of Rs. 5,84,771 should be written off or definitely reserved against, and this suggestion was fully adopted by your directors. We also recommended that further reserves be made against losses of a less definite nature which might arise on realization of advances on property and other securities, and also against depreciation on holdings of Government Paper. This recommendation was partially adopted by your directors so far as the loss on doubtful advances was concerned, but no reserve was made against depreciation in value of Government Paper. The recent audit of your accounts has confirmed our previous estimates, and it is in our opinion necessary that the assets should be written down to a value which will allow a fair margin for contingencies of realisation. We therefore strongly recommend that the following additional reserves be made:—To reduce Government Paper holdings to current market prices Rs. 3,53,600; to provide against estimated losses on advances, shares, etc., not previously dealt with Rs. 4,00,000; total, Rs. 7,53,600. The foregoing reserve recommended by us, after taking into account the existing reserve of Rs. 1,00,000 would cause a deficiency or loss of capital of about Rs. 6,50,000. The difference between this sum and the amount recommended to be reserved in our last report does not arise from any losses incurred by the Bank since that date, but is due almost exclusively to the revaluation of the Bank's holding of Government Paper and shares. Subject to the above we considered the balance sheet submitted to us represents the true position of the Bank at 30th June last. The balance at credit of profit and loss account has been reduced from Rs. 10,126-11-8 to Rs. 4,057-13-4 thus showing a slight loss on the working of the past half year. This result is to be accounted for as under—(1) Interest on such loans and advances as are not considered amply covered by the securities held, has not been brought to the credit of profit and loss account. (2) Abnormal expenditure to the extent of Rs. 35,861-8-0 has been incurred for interest on loans and various special expenses, and but for these extraordinary charges there would have been a profit of Rs. 29,742-9-8 as shewn in the profit and loss account.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN WOODWARD, 37th Dogras, succeeds Major Garstrell as Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry; but, as already announced, the appointment of Military Adviser to the State, now held by the latter, will be abolished when he vacates two months hence.

Lieutenant Darrel and party left Rawalpindi, on 31st August en route to join Major Turner, R. A. at Calcutta to supplement the Ordnance Field Park, China Field Force. The whole Park sail on 9th September in the Nevassa, Major Turner, R. A., goes as Senior Ordnance Officer in the Field.

As mentioned already a short time ago, the programme of B. P. R. A. meeting at Meerut next cold weather provides for an increase in both the value and number of the prizes in each class, and it has been decided that the Championship prizes shall be restricted to subscribers to the Association only, and there will be no entrance fee. This year the Association will pay a single first class railway fare to all officers and a single third-class fare (or intermediate on such lines that have them) to all others who enter for the Championship. Sufficient ammunition required for all competitors using '303" rifles and carbines will be supplied to the Honorary Secretary at Meerut, and competitors need not bring any with them. The ammunition will be the best that is to be had in India, and will be supplied direct from the factory. These arrangements will ensure all competitors in matches and teams shooting with the best ammunition that is procurable, and all shooting on even terms in this respect.

The following new paragraph is added to the Army Regulations of India, Volume II., Section 6, Para. 288 (a):—The following procedure will be observed for dealing with cases of assaults by British soldiers for injury by the latter:—When a serious assault has been committed by British soldiers on a native of India, resulting in death or serious injury to the latter, or when a serious assault has been committed by British soldiers on a native of India whether the latter is connected with troops or not, and, including the case in which a reasonable assumption exists that the assailant is British, immediate information of all facts, so far as is known, together with a copy of the complaint, if any, shall be given by the local military authority ordinarily, the Commanding Officer, to the civil authorities. The military authority concerned will at the same time commence a thorough and searching investigation in view of securing on the spot, and when the event is fresh, the best possible narrative thereof. When the civil authorities take up the case the military authorities shall render them every assistance possible in itheir investigation. Regimental officers in conducting the investigations of these cases will communicate with the magistrate of the district as freely as necessities of each case would require. The medical officer, who first attends the injured native will bring to the notice of the military authorities concerned, with the least possible delay the nature and extent of the injuries received and the probable and ultimate result thereof.

MR. KRUGER'S PREPARATIONS FOR FLIGHT.

APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

THE correspondent of the "Daily Express," Mr. Unger, who interviewed Mr. Kruger at Machadodorp, in a letter to his paper describes the life at the temporary Boer capital. "We often sat up till one o'clock in Mr. Reitz's car," Mr. Unger tells us, "talking of the war. In this way I learned that early in June a passage was taken for the President on a German passenger steamer from Delagoa Bay. Had Lord Roberts advanced immediately from Pretoria Mr. Kruger would undoubtedly have fled. Mr. Kruger will never take to the mountains. He is too old for such work. He will retreat down the line, and finally escape through Portuguese territory. When he goes he will resign his office in favour of Mr. Reitz, who will undoubtedly be the next Boer President. On the day that the British entered Pretoria, Mr. Kruger sent for Mr. Hollis, the U.S. Consul at Lourenco Marques, and asked him whether, if the necessity should arise, he might find a sanctuary in the American Consulate? Mr. Hollis asked for time to consult with his Government and Mr. Kruger said he would receive a week's notice. In consequence of this visit to Machadodorp and the request thus transmitted to the State Department at Washington, Mr. Hollis received instructions from Secretary Hay not to leave Portuguese territory again. He has thus been compelled to neglect the interests of the British prisoners at Nooitgedacht, where there is great suffering. I make this explanation in justice to Mr. Hollis, who has been misunderstood both in America and England."

Mr. Kruger's medical attendant told the correspondent that the President would probably live another ten years.

Washington, August 15.—With reference to the report published by a London newspaper this morning that Mr. Kruger had asked Mr. Hollis, the United States Consul at Lourenco Marques, whether he could give him sanctuary in the Consulate there in case of necessity, it is declared at the State Department that no formal application of this nature was ever received by Mr. Hollis, although some intimation on the subject has reached Washington.—Reuter.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LAUNCH OF THE R.I.M.S. HARDINGE.

THE Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company (Limited) launched on the 21th August the Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, which they have built to the order of the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the service of the Government of India to the designs of Mr R Watson, the Chief Constructor in Bombay. The principal figures descriptive of the vessel are:—Length over all, 423ft 6in, length between perpendiculars 407ft breadth extreme 51ft depth to main deck 31ft gross tonnage 5,600 tons, boiler pressure 180lbs and speed fully loaded 18 knots.

The hull, which is of the spar deck type, has been built of steel throughout, of special scantlings suitable for the service intended. The vessel has a flat plate keel and bilge keels, cellular bottom all four and aft, with a very close sub-division by watertight floors, so that the spaces may be used for the storage of fresh water. The body of the ship is also divided by watertight bulkheads, strengthened in accordance with the recommendations of the Parliamentary Bulkhead Commission while the general arrangements are in all respects in strict compliance with the Admiralty transport regulations. There are four complete laid decks—the orlop, troop, main, andspar decks—and the latter being flush, without erections other than the necessary castings and houses giving entrance to the accommodation below is specially suited for exercising the troops in large companies. There are two navigating bridges, fitted on the top of the forward and after deckhouses, similar to those in the latest warships built for the Admiralty; and a light gangway connecting these bridges is fitted for the use of the ships officers when the spar deck is crowded with troops. Arrangements are made for carrying on the spar deck an armament consisting of six 4·7 inch quick-firing guns, six 3-pounder quickfiring guns, and four machine guns, while magazines are fitted below the water line both forward and aft for the different ammunition as in one of H. M. ships. All the timber for decks, ceiling, lining, and fittings throughout the cabins, store rooms, &c., is East India teak, no soft wood being used in any part of the vessel.

OFFICERS' ACCOMMODATION.

Accommodation for the military officers is arranged on the main deck aft with a dining saloon capable of seating 80 persons, and the state room, lavatory, and all other accommodation is fitted up, furnished and upholstered in a manner equal to the first class of the very best mail steamers afloat. The cabins for warrant officers are arranged amidships, and are all fitted with enamelled iron berths having spring wire mattresses, &c., equal to the best second class accommodation; while the spaces allotted to the soldiers' wives and families are fitted up in a manner most conducive to the health and comfort of the intended occupants. The dispensary and hospital arrangements are most complete in all respects, beds of special design being fitted with decks tressles, head rests, and pivoted tables, &c., as in the most recently equipped hospital ships. The troops will sleep in hammocks, and hooks are provided for the full number to be carried. Altogether the vessel when completed will carry about 1,550 persons, of which number about 1,400 will be troops, military officers, &c.

SPECIAL FITTINGS.

In view of the climate in which the vessel will be employed, very special attention has been given to ventilation, and a complete system has been arranged for all compartments; electric fans are fitted to the ventilating trucks between decks; beb's wing fans are fitted in the ceilings of the saloon, &c., and these having long blades revolving at a low rate of speed will create a cooling current of air, and serve in lieu of punkhas. The side ports are adapted to allow of the greatest possible amount of fresh air being admitted in fine weather by natural means. In order to provide fresh provisions for the voyage a large refrigerating plant has been supplied, with cold storage chamber for meat, vegetables, and other provisions, and also for making ice, cooling drinking water, &c. Ample store room space is provided for all classes of wet and dry stores. The distilling machinery apart from the large quantity of fresh water which can be carried in the tanks, is capable of supplying about five gallons of fresh water to each person on board every 24 hours. Creases filter tanks for drinking water are fitted the same as in Admiralty ships. The draining and pumping arrangements and fire service are all of the most perfect description. The installation of electric light is fitted in the same manner as in Admiralty ships, all lamps, fittings, wiring, &c., being of naval service patterns. In addition to a large number of incandescent lamps there are yard arm lights, signal lights, &c. A search-light projector of Admiralty pattern is fitted on the bridge, with traversing rails, &c., complete. The generating plant is in duplicate, each set of engines and dynamos being capable of supplying the full installation, and the engines are arranged to work with steam either from the donkey or mainboilers. Electric bells and voice pipes of the latest Admiralty pattern are fitted throughout the saloons and from the bridge to wheel-house, engine-rooms, and wherever else required.

TO AVOID VIBRATION.

To avoid the noise and vibration caused by working cargo by ordinary steam winches, as well as the heat of steam pipes passing through the compartments below, hydraulic derricks are fitted to the masts for working the cargo. These are capable of taking lifts up to six tons, and are arranged to hoist from the holds and lower over the ship's side, or *vice versa*. With this hydraulic gear the space usually occupied by steam winches on the deck is saved, and the deck left more clear for the benefit of the troops. A hydraulic boat hoisting winch is fitted amidships, and a hydraulic warping winch aft to take the place of the steam capstan usually fitted in large first-class steamers. The steam capstan windlass forward is of special design, adapted for lifting or holding three cables, and the necessary bow stoppers, &c., are fitted complete. Steam and hand steering gears are provided, the former being operated from the wheel-house and the bridge, on which the usual telegraphs are fitted. The outfit of boats is exceptionally complete, comprising a 32ft. steam launch, six 31ft. steel lifeboats, six wood boats, eight 28ft. Berthon boats, the latter being placed under davits arranged specially to work them, as well as the steel and wood boats. There are also life buoys and belts, and the usual life-saving appliances. Having regard to the vessel being on service on a foreign station, the list of outfit and spare gear is exceptionally heavy.

PROPELLING MACHINERY.

The propelling machinery consists of two sets of triple-expansion surface-condensing engines fitted in two watertight compartments, each set having three inverted cylinders working on three cranks. The high-pressure cylinders are each 29in. diameter, the intermediate pressure 46in., and the low-pressure cylinders 72in., all adapted for a stroke of 4ft. The high and intermediate pressure cylinders are each fitted with a piston valve, and each low pressure with a double ported slide valve. The valves will be worked by the usual double-eccentric and link-motion valve gear. Each set of valve gear will be controlled by a combined steam and hydraulic reversing engine. The crank shaft is in three pieces, each piece being built and interchangeable, and, together with the thrust, tunnel, and propeller shaft, is of forged mild steel. Each screw propeller has three blades of bronze, the boss being of cast steel. The condensing water will be supplied to the condensers by two large centrifugal pumps, one for each condenser, each worked by an independent engine, and each capable of supplying the circulating water required by both main engines in the event of one pump being disabled. Both circulating pumps will be connected to large valves leadding to the bilges so that in the event of a serious leak in the ship these pumps could be utilised for pumping out the engine-room. The enging-rooms will be fitted with all modern appliances including two sets of distilling machinery for making fresh water to supply the boilers and for drinking purposes two large feed filters; and too feed eaters, also all other necessary fittings two incure economy of workings. The engine and boiler rooms will be fitted with 10 motor fans for ventilating purposes. A complete installation of donkey pumps necessary for the special nature of the service will also be fitted.

The boilers for generating the steam for the engines are five in number, of the ordinary multitubular marine type, and arranged to work with Howden's forced draught. Each of the double-ended boilers has six furnaces, and the single ended three, making a total of 27 furnaces, the product of combustion being led into two funnels. The boilers are constructed entirely of steel. There will be an auxiliary boiler for supplying steam to the donkey pumps, fresh water condenser, galleys, and for general purposes when in port. The vessel, when finished, will be equipped in the most perfect manner for the health and comfort of troops, and with her two masts and two funnels will have a very smart appearance.

All the work has been done under the supervision of Sir E. J. Reed, K. C. B. naval architect and engineer to the India Office, with Mr. F. F. Hill as resident overseer.

General de Negriar on resuming his duties as a member of the Supreme Council of War paid visits to President Loubet and the principal ministers. According to the Paris correspondent of the "Standard," the general states that in the address he delivered a year ago and which has been the cause of his temporary retirement, he had no intention of interfering in politics or of attacking the Government of the Republic. As a point of honour he thought it necessary not to make any statment at the time, so as not to be suspected of having selfish objects in view, but to-day being reinstated with out any efforts on his part, he judged it expedient to make such declaration to the Government.

THE RAJA OF BOBBILI AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

THE Maharaja Ranga Rao of Bobbili has addressed the following letter to "The Morning Post"—

Sir,—There is a consensus of opinion as to the unfitness of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as at present constituted to decide important questions of customary laws governing the Hindoos, Mohammedans, and other natives of India. In his recent valuable contributions to the "Morning Post" ord Stanley of Alderley, himself a Privy Concillor of thirty years' standing, frankly expressed it as his opinion that it would be better in the interests of justice to abolish the right of appeal to the Privy Council than to leave intricate questions of Indian customary laws in the hands of a tribunal noted for its ignorance of native manners and customs. The two cases which so much roused the ire of the noble lord affect most his brother noblemen in India. The one is the case of "Sartaga Ruani v. Deorsji Ruani" of Allahabad. The other is the famous Pittapore case of Madras, decided about a year ago. In both these cases the question of inalienability of impartible estates was raised; and in both these cases her Majesty was advised by trusted councillors to decide this all-important question in a manner which shocked the commonsense of all lovers of justice in complete contradiction to the traditions of the estates affected thereby, in utter disregard of the long course of decisions current for a period of over eighty years in this part of India, and in total defiance of the avowed policy of the British Indian administrators.

Discusing the legal aspect of the question of alienability or otherwise of the impartible estates in India in his third paper on "English Judges and Hindu Law," contributed to the "Law Quarterly Review" (Vol. xvi., No. 61, pp. 77 to 87). Sir D. C. Petheram, late Chief Justice of Calcutta, pointed out, in unmistakable language, that the decisions in question are quite at variance with the customary laws by which, as everybody in India knows, the Hindoos of the Mitakhsara School are accustomed to be governed Inalienability was believed by all to be a necessary adjunct to the impartibility of an estate. The one without the other is a curse instead of a boon. But Sir Richard Couch dispelled this belief by one stroke of the pen, by declaring that ancient zemindaries, though impartible, can be alienated at the whim of the present incumbents. Under the ægis of the altered law the heir presumptive of an ancient impartible zemindary is in a worse position than a mere co-parcener of an ordinary joint Hindoo family in possession of a partible estate. The co-parcener can question the alienations of the managing member, be he father or brother, and can get them set aside within the statutory period, whereas the heir presumptive of an impartible zemindary, though born with a spoon in his mouth, is now to stand aside, quite powerless to do anything, if a capricious father be disposed to deprive him even of his whole inheritance. Woe to the scions of the ancient estates, and woe to the land of Aryans The thin end of the wedge has been admitted, and who knows where it will stop? Unless the mighty hand of the British administrator will timely intervene, the early disruption of the noble houses whose political significance cannot be overrated is inevitable.

The owners of the ancient zemindaries of the south banded together and with one voice prayed the sympathetic Government of his Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock to come in time to their rescue and avert by a suitable enactment the impending danger threatening their houses. Indian journalism, both Anglo-Indian as well as native, recorded its disapproval of this new-fangled doctrine, and suggested means for preserving intact the great zamindaries of this country. But as yet it has only been a cry in the wilderness. Unless the nobility of the United Kingdom stretch their helping hand in support of their brethren in India nothing can be expected to be done to tide over the present calamity. Lord Stanley of Alderley perceived clearly the magnitude of the evil, and suggested means for the prevention of a recurrence of such mistakes. He would like to see the constitution of the highest tribunal of the Empire so changed as to satisfy the demands of the Indian subjects. By all means it should be done. But what of the evil already inflicted? Is it irreparable? Would the remedy involve the sacrifice of other interests? It is hoped not. A simple enactment on the lines suggested by the zamindars of Madras in their joint memorial to his Excellency the Governor in Council of Madras, naming ancient and impartible zemindaries, and declaring their inalienability, will save these zemindaries from disruption without violating vested rights.

THE FRAUD ON THE CHARTERED BANK.

AT the Madras Presidency Magistrates' Court before Mr. Sultan Mohideen Sahib Bahadur on Friday, Kasava Row Mudali and Ganapathy Chetty, two among the accused concerned with the alleged fraud of Rs. 70,000 on the Bombay Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, were put up on Friday.

Mr. Alan Daly, instructed by Mr. Brightwell, of Messrs. Barclay, Orr and David, appeared for the Bank.

Mr. S. Gurusamy Chetty defended the first accused, while Mr. F. Napier defended the second.

When the court reassembled after lunch, Mr. Allan Daly resumed the examination-in-chief of Mr. George Miller. He said that before the Bombay branch brought to his notice about the draft he did not hear that it emanated from the Madras office. The average amount of a draft would be under Rs. 10,000. When that extraordinarily big draft was brought to his notice he set about examining the matter. He first called for the Draft Register, where he would find it entered if it were a genuine draft. The first accused kept that Register. He found no entry therein, nor was there a journal slip representing the amount of the draft, which there would be if it were a genuine draft. Nor was there any letter of advice in respect of that draft addressed to the Bombay branch. The false draft in question was never drawn by the local branch on the Bombay branch. The signature there had a slight resemblance to that of the witness. Witness recognised a portion of the handwriting in the false draft as that of the first accused. The letter purporting to be a letter of advice was also forged. The signature of the witness and the initials of the Sub-Accountant were forged. The forgeries were in the handwriting of the first accused. All the procedure adopted by the Bank in connection with a draft was well known to the first accused. The details of the procedure would not be accessible to anybody outside the office without the assistance of anybody inside the office. The first accused, before he came to the Madras office was employed in the Colombo Agency.

At this stage the Court adjourned the case.

PLUMBAGO MINING BY EUROPEANS IN CEYLON.

SUCCESS is attending the work of the organ Cru cible Company in their plumbago mining operations in Ceylon, especially in the Kurunegala district, where their principal mines are situated. In April last, we published some particulars of the work carried on by this Company giving interesting details about the work in Kurunegala. Their principal works are the Bethel Mines, situated some 20 miles on the Kurunegala-Dambulla road, the scene of an abandoned pit formerly worked with poor success by Mr. Holman Foster, who spent his all on the venture. Since the Morgan Crucible Company took up the concern they have spent enormous sums in cleaning up the disused shaft and getting powerful pumping machinery to keep down the level of the water, while a very large staff of European miners and native workmen has been engaged and the working of the pit is done in a systematic manner. Following the cleaning of the shaft a "drive" was started, and at first their labour met with no success, and after a time it was intended to close up the mine as there seemed no prospect of securing the mineral in paying quantities. Most of the workmen were sent away, but suddenly the long-looked for vein was struck and now work has been resumed, and the mineral is being taken out in large quantities. The works are managed by Mr. Chas. Croker and Mr. Jackson.

Good progress is also being made in the working of the mines on St. Leonard's Elpitiya, which are in charge of Mr. P. Eustace. A staff of about 200 workmen is employed and much work has been accomplished. The principal shaft has been sunk to a depth of 162 ft., while five others, each over 100 ft., have also been sunk. The mineral, however, has not yet been secured in paying quantities. Several small veins, with large boulders of the mineral here and there, have been struck, but nothing like a good paying one has been met with. The work is, however, being pushed on.—*Times of Ceylon.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, slays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

MARTIAL LAW IN THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

A GOVERNMENT MAJORITY.

CAPETOWN, August 14.—The Cape House of Assembly to-day rejected by 46 votes to 38 Mr. Sauer's motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the administration of martial law in the Colony. Messrs. Schreiner and Solomon voted for the Government.

In the course of the debate to-day on the resolution Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, made a speech deprecating the appointment of such a committee, owing to the present state of feeling, and pledged himself to the appointment of an impartial commission later on when the districts now under martial law were more settled.

Mr. Merriman made an inflammatory speech, accusing the Ministerialists of burking the inquiry.

Mr. Rose Innes, Attorney-General, retorted that the violence of the Opposition partisanship precluded the possibility of an impartial inquiry by a Parliamentary Committee.

Mr. Solomon supported the Premier's proposal for the appointment of a Commission.

Mr. Schreiner condemned Mr. Sauer's resolution as impracticable, and supported the Government proposal. He denounced both Mr. Sauer and Mr. Merriman for making calculated appeals to the passion and prejudice of Afrikanders.

The result of this, the first crucial division in the session of the House, has given the Government a larger majority than was anticipated, and the safe passage of the Treason Bill is regarded as assured. The debate on the second reading of the Bill was adjourned.—Reuter.

MR. SCHREINER'S VOTE.

Capetown August 15.—On the resumption of the martial law debate in the House of Assembly to-day Mr. Merriman said he adhered to his former arguments, although they involved his personal popularity and ultimate political ostracism. Mr. Schreiner and Mr. Solomon, he concluded, shouted with the crowd, and played for Ministerial applause.

Mr. Merriman's resolution was negatived without a division, and Mr. Theron's amendment was rejected by 45 to 41 votes. Mr. Schreiner voted with the Opposition. The result of the division was received with Ministerial cheers.—Reuter.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent says:—Mr. Schreiner voted with the minority, apparently by mistake. The Speaker divided the amendment into two parts, the first containing the general principle on which the vote was actually taken, and the second the substance which Mr. Schreiner did not favour unless the Government was entirely unhampered. The division on the second reading of the Treason Bill is expected to-morrow (Thursday) or Friday at the latest.

THE BRITISH PRISONERS OF THE BOERS.

A telegram to Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson, Governor of Natal, from the Consul at Delagoa Bay states that the health of the prisoners at Nooitgedacht is good. One death has occurred, says the message, since June 27. The climate is trying, and the food is miserable. The parole of the officers is much curtailed. The total number of the prisoners is about 2,000.

Lourenco Marques, August 15.—Twelve British prisoners released owing to sickness have arrived here from Nooitgedacht. They complain that the prisoners there suffer from a great lack of food and shelter.—Reuter.

AN OFFICER MURDERED BY THE BOERS.

Lord Roberts sends to the Secretary of State for War the following despatch:—

Pretoria, August 14.—Colonel Helyar, who was reported missing on July 31, was, I regret to say, murdered by the Boers. His body was found yesterday by Colonel Hickman, and is being brought here for interment. Two men, believed to be the murderers, will be tried by court-martial.

Colonel Helyar, whose murder in South Africa is officially reported, is probably Colonel Charles William Hawker Helyar, of the 3rd Hussars, who obtained his first commission in 1864; he was promoted to lieutenant in 1868; obtained his company in 1871; was gazetted major in 1881; was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 1891; and became a colonel in 1895. He retired on half-pay on October 23, 1895, but volunteered his services for South Africa, where he was given the command of a battalion of Imperial Yeomanry.

LORD ROBERTS'S HEALTH.

Pretoria, August 14.—This week's mail from England has brought unaccountable rumours about Lord Roberts's health. These rumours are set forth as having been communicated in private despatches to the War Office. It is represented that the Field Marshal has been confined to his bed for ten days having been incapacitated from the effects of an operation which was consequent on his taking long rides.

All these stories are absolutely unfounded. Lord Roberts has not been confined to bed one whole day since his arrival in South Africa, and he has never undergone an operation in his life. He is in perfect health and vigour, and when not hard at work at head-quarters is mostly in the saddle.—Reuter.

FOOD SCARCE IN PRETORIA.

There is said to be a great scarcity of food in Pretoria owing to the constant interruption of the railway lines of communication by marauding burghers. The Krugersdorp trains are fired on daily by snipers. The running of trains by night has been stopped.

ATTACK ON THE NATAL RAILWAY AT NEWCASTLE.

Durban, August 15.—On Monday morning early a small party of Boers from Buffalo River came down on the railway line north of Newcastle and did some little damage, but retired when the guard opened fire.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

GOLF UNDER THE SHADOW OF ST. PAUL'S.

PROBABLY the first golf match that has ever taken place in the City was played on August 3, on the premises of Messrs. Anderson, of St. Paul's Churchyard. The spectators lined the sides of a large show-room, and the course chosen was the 18 hole one of the London Scottish Club at Wimbledon. One missed the healthy oxygen that sweeps across Wimbledon Common, while in place of the old windmill the dome of St. Paul's overshadowed the players. The game was played by means of a captive ball attached by a cord to a machine which registered the force of the blow in yards, and also indicated whether the ball was a low, medium, or high one. Ordinary clubs were used, and the same force was put into each stroke as would be necessary on an ordinary course. When the distance covered indicated that the ball was within 20 yards of the hole the putting green (represented by a large square of carpet) was resorted to, and an ordinary ball was putted into the hole in the usual way. The players were Messrs. J. H. Taylor, the "open champion," and J. Braid, of Romford. Taylor at first lost so much ground through misjudging the capabilities of the machine that his fine play afterwards failed to retrieve disaster, and Braid won by six up and three to play. As it requires the same force for the long drives and the same nicety of touch when nearing the hole as does the real game, the machine should prove of value as a golf "exerciser."

FESTIVITIES AT HELIGOLAND.

THE festivities in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the cession of Heligoland by Great Britain to Germany have passed off most successfully. They included a torchlight procession, a display of fireworks, and a grand banquet, and concluded with a brilliant ball. The Emperor William, replying to a telegram tendering the homage of the inhabitants, thanks them for their undeviating loyalty, says that he looks with satisfaction upon the development which the island and its dunes have experienced during the past ten years, and expresses the hope that His Majesty's deep interest may ever act as an incentive to the Heligolanders to further promote by their activity the welfare of their community.

(REUTERS TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sobraon, arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 3

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 8-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98s 5-8 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	28 7-16

THURSDAY, October 4, has been fixed for the unveiling of the Admiral Blake statue at Bridgwater, Admiral Blake's birthplace. Lord Brassey will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a dinner at the Town Hall, to be attended, amongst others, by Sir Walter Besant, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Conan Doyle, the Lord Mayor of Bristol, and including distinguished representatives of the Army and Navy.

A GIGANTIC TOBACCO FACTORY.

NEW WORKS OF OGDEN'S, LIMITED.

THE present marks an epoch in the history of Messrs. Ogden's, Limited, the world-renowned manufacturers of tobacco, cigarettes, and snuff, whose business was founded many years ago in an unpretentious fashion by the late Mr. Thomas Ogden, in Cornwallis-street, Liverpool. The special significance which attaches to this year is to be found in the fact that within the next month or two the entire manufacturing business of the company will be concentrated within the wide limits of the colossal pile of buildings off Boundary-lane, West Derby-road, which Ogden's, Limited, have erected at a cost of upwards of £81,000 for land and buildings, exclusive of machinery and fittings. From the very inception of the undertaking it has prospered, laterly by leaps and bounds. So rapid and great has been the success which has attended the operations that the promoters have hardly been able to cope with the requirements in respect of buildings, in which to carry on the manufactures. Some year or two ago the directors of the company, who then had no fewer than thirteen distinct establishments—factories, warehouses, and office—in various parts of the city, contemplated a big scheme whereby additional accommodation could be secured and the business concentrated. At that time, even with the thirteen establishments, the structural resources were inadequate to enable the company to fully meet the increasing demands of their trade, which became more acute every week. After much careful inspection and consideration a piece of land upwards of four acres in extent off Boundary-lane West Derby-road, was purchased. On this site it was decided to erect a large structure which, besides affording more space than the company then had at disposal, should allow of the whole of the operations, then distributed over thirteen buildings, to be carried on under one roof. Mr. Henry Hartley the well-known Liverpool architect, was consulted, and he prepared plans accordingly. Messrs. Kelly Brothers, of Walton, and Messrs. Joshua Henshaw and Sons, of Liverpool were entrusted with the contracts. In January last year the work of rearing the building was commenced, and in the succeeding April the principal corner-stone was laid by Mrs. Ogden, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Ogden. Since that time the work of erection has proceeded with great celerity, with the result that, as above conveyed, the whole of the great manufacturing concern will be installed in the new works before many more months have elapsed.

Externally the building is of an imposing character. The front elevation, which has a width of 190 feet, is in Boundary-lane, and the great pile extends at the rear parallel with West Derby-road, almost to Hygeia-street. The total floor space of the building is 17,727 yards, which is equal to 3·4 acres. The total area of the land in the site, including a complete circuit of roadways all round the works is upwards of six acres. As will be readily comprehended from the fact that it is to supersede the thirteen existing places of business belonging to Messrs. Ogden's Limited, the new building is of colossal proportions. The front elevation is particularly striking in appearance. The style of architecture adopted has been the free Renaissance, and the front is built of patent Ruabon bricks, with Corfe stone dressings. Above the main central entrance, the approach to which is by a flight of wide stone steps, is a clock tower, rising to a height of 82 feet. The clock has four dials, and is lighted at night by electricity. Upon entering at the main door the visitor finds himself in a magnificent vestibule. Passing through the vestibule the general offices and counting-house are reached. At the south corner of this suite of offices is the board room, in which the directors will hold their meetings, in addition to a series of offices for the director's and officials. Leading from the counting house is a central inspection corridor, 650 feet long, from which the numerous departments on either side may be entered. This grand corridor, which constitutes one of the finest features of the works, runs from end to end of the building, and enables the management to have direct complete control and supervision over every room. The corridor is wide enough for a pair-horse carriage to be driven along it. At the extreme end of the building, and opening out into Hygeia street, is the workpeoples entrance, together with time offices and the residence of the keeper. Running underneath, and parallel with the great central inspection corridor is a tunnel which carries all the electrical, water, andsteam mains for distribution in the various rooms. This is a most admirable arrangement, giving ease of access to all the mains, whether electrical, water or steam, whilst, at the same time, securing efficiency of service. Taking a glance at the general scheme of disposition, whilst walking along the central corridor, one cannot help coming to the conclusion that the entire internal plan is of a description to conduce in an eminent degree to the business in all its phases being carried on under the most convenient, healthy, and expeditious conditions. The whole range of buildings is lighted from the roof on the weaving shed principle, in order to give a pure North light which we are told is the only light in which tobacco can be satisfactorily judged for colour and texture.

A tour of the numerous departments is really highly interesting. The goods receiving ware-house is a large lofty room, with a capacious loading stage, offering great facilities for the arrival and handling of the tobacco from the docks. In the leafroom, which is 75 feet square, the tobacco is taken from the hogsheads and handed to the pickers, who break open the leaves, and lay them in heaps for the sorters and other subsequent treatment. The leafroom, like all the rooms in the building, is fitted with patent automatically-closing armour plated fire-proof doors, which in the event of a fire breaking out in any one department would prevent the conflagration spreading to any other room. The "treating" room, which has an area of 5,200 square feet, is the place where after having been separated one from another the tobacco leaves are moistened to a certain degree by sprinkling. This process is of great importance. In the press-room are the hydraulic presses which perform such useful service. Adjacent are three large cooling-rooms which receive the tobacco after it has gone through the various processes. The tobacco cutting-room is 70ft. in length, and contains a large number of machines of the very latest and most approved type. In the centre of the building on the south elevation is the forwarding department, where all the outward goods are negotiated. Amongst the auxiliary chambers are a number set apart as box-rooms. Coming to the cigarette factory, which is in the north-west part of the building an animated and wonderful scene is open to the visitor. The room is upwards of 200ft. in length, and is light, lofty, and well arranged. Hundreds of girls work the machines, which collectively turn out millions of cigarettes each day. In regard to the manufacture of the cigarettes, it may be explained that the tobacco is conveyed from the cooling chambers before mentioned by mechanical means into the cigarette machine-room, from whence the manufactured article is carried, also by an ingenious piece of mechanism, to the packing-room on the first floor. To the right of the cigarette-packing room are large warehouses for storing all kinds of tobaccos and made-up stock. At the extreme north-west corner is the cutting-room. Another room is used for the storing of show cards and advertisment posters. Over the hotpress room is the snuff-making department, where the tobacco stalks go through the necessary process for conversion into snuff. The exigencies of space preclude the possibility of specifically describing every room in the building, so many and so large are they. Suffice it therefore to say that in every detail this great factory is both complete and up to date, even to the most minute particular of manufacture.

The boiler-house, and engine and dynamo hall are highly important parts of the building. The boiler-house is a lofty building 62 feet square, and contains three boilers of the latest construction. The engine and dynamo house is equipped with four dynamos of 100 horse power each and storage rooms. From the tunnel beneath the central inspection corridor run two subsidiary tunnels at right angles, connected respectively with the boiler-house and engine-house. In one of these steam is conveyed from the boiler-house, and in the other electricity is carried from the engine-house for distribution to the various rooms. The motive power by which all the machinery and appliances are driven is electricity. Electricity moves the lifts, turns the cylinders, hoists the goods, works the huge presses—in fact, does every thing where mechanical agency is introduced. Not only as the motive power is electricity used, but as well for illuminating purposes. The electricity is all generated on the premises. All the electrical plant, whether for lighting or motive power, is of the most up-to-date description.

The needs of the workpeople in the way of cloak room facilities, &c., have been amply provided for. All the rooms are fitted up with lavatories and the latest improvements in regard to sanitary requirements. At the south-west end of the building is a very large room, devoted solely to the use of the girls. On the ground-floor also is a big room for the men and boys. Of the 1,500 persons employed by the firm, 1,000 are women and girls; hence in making such splendid and elaborate arrangements for their servants' comfort Ogden's, limited, have exercised a wisdom which should secure them the best results from their workpeople's efforts. The proprietors have spared no expense in providing against fire. The ceiling of every room is fitted with a system of patent sprinklers, which, in case of fire, should prove completely satisfactory as extinguishers. The furnishings of the entire suite of offices, &c., are on the most handsome scale. The advantages which must accrue to Ogden's, Limited, when the whole of their business,

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

NAVAL experts seem by on means to have arrived at a definite conclusion as to the part which the torpedo is likely to play in future naval war, or it might be more strictly accurate to say that opinion on this point is widely divided, many naval officers and experts Europe and on the other side of the Atlantic holding that the torpedo will prove itself as an offensive weapon second only in importance to the gun, if indeed it be not the most formidable engine of destruction with which a war ship can be armed or attacked. On the other hand equally competent, though perhaps less numerous, authorities, basing their opinion upon the negative, or at least inconclusive, results which attended to employment of the torpedo in the Chino-Japanese and Spanish-American wars, have arrived at the conclusion that its effect has been greatly overrated by enthusiasts, and that the gun, and the gun alone, is the weapon by which, in the future, as in the past decisive results will be attained in naval warfare. Formidable as the torpedo must be admitted to be within a range which may be approximately fixed at about eight hundred yards, there seems no reason to suppose, so far as we can judge from recent experience, that it can be effectively employed against a watchful enemy either by day or night when that enemy has sea room, and the assailant is consequently forced to expose himself to a hail of projectiles from the quick-firing artillery of the quarry before getting within torpedo range.

Lord Wolseley retires on November 1, or shortly after that date, and writes the "Broad Arrow" it now rests with the Government to secure that his services be substantially recognised. His retired pay as a Field-Marshal is £1,300 a year, but such a pension would obviously be an inadequate recognition of Lord Wolseley's great services. This however is a matter for Lord Lansdowne and the Government to arrange, and is one which Lord Lansdowne, as a statesman, or as a gentleman—to put it more distinctly—is not likely to neglect. The country owes a debt to Lord Wolseley which neither honours nor money can repay, and it will be a discredit to the Government if, on his retirement from the active list, any haggling questions as to his retired pay should be allowed to arise. A rate of retired pay equal to full pay is the simplest settlement, and under the "Dispensing Warrant"—a warrant which grants exceptional rates in exceptional cases—the Government has full power to award it. The votes which from time to time, have been made to Lord Wolseley in connection with the campaigns which he has successfully conducted, cannot be regarded as payments in full discharge for services rendered. No issue of money could sufficiently recognise these. But so far as money counts, there is an outstanding balance due now that Lord Wolseley's active career is drawing to a close.

The communications between Russia and her colonies in the East are kept up mainly by the vessels of the Dobrovolnii, or Volunteer Fleet, which was started in a moment of patriotic enthusiasm by voluntary gifts from the merchants of Moscow. During the first years of its life the Volunteer Fleet could not pay its way, and between 1883 and 1885 the losses were about £47,000. It was in consequence of this state of things that the Russian Government interfered in the affairs of the fleet. The fleet consisted at first of seven steamers, bought up in various parts of the world. The largest was called the Moscowa, and was formerly the Kinfauns Castle, of 3,800 tons, and 2,000 horse-power; the smallest was of 1,800 tons, slow and somewhat old. None of these ships fulfilled the purpose for which the money was subscribed, which was to supply a fleet of merchant ships that could be turned into armed cruisers in time of war, at the same time costing nothing during peace. To-day the Volunteer Fleet, under suitable management, and with judicious expenditure, is a paying concern, but of the thirteen ships which compose the fleet only five have qualities which would allow of their being turned into fast, armed merchant cruisers. The remaining eight are slow cargo ships of the latest type, built to carry large cargoes cheaply, and it is their gains which support the larger and faster vessels.

On the recommendation of the Minister for War the President has signed a decree for the reorganisation of the French Superior Council of War. It will be remembered that when General De Galliffet took office he decided that the Council should be composed exclusively of Generals in active command. General Andre holds different views. He is of opinion that such an arrangement would result in much inconvenience in war time. He has, therefore, by means of the decree just signed, rendered it impossible for officers in active command to be members of the Council. Availing himself of his opportunity, he has reappointed General De Negrier to the Council. At the same time Generals Hagron, Dessirier and Fanchot have been appointed to the command of army corps in place of Generals Kessler, Duchesne and Lucas, who are retained as members of the Council, but abandon their functions as army corps commanders. The Council is now constituted thus: President, the Minister for War; Vice-President, General Brugere, Generalissimo of the Army; Generals Saussier, Zurlinden, Pierron, Zede Duchesne, Kessler Lucas, and De Negrier. General Brugere who was Military Governor of Paris, his been relieved of his duties as such.

General Florentin has succeeded General De Negrier as Military Governor of Paris. He is an officer of artillery, and held the rank of Captain when the war broke out in 1870. At the battle of Servigny, on August 31, he was seriously wounded in the arm. He, however, was fortunate enough to preserve the limb, which he is able to use by means of an ingenious apparatus. Since the war of thirty years ago, he has had no chance of earning distinction in the field, as he has served in none of the Colonial wars. He was first posted to the garrison of Paris in 1898. He is spoken of as a man of great independence, who has studied his profession very closely, and is regarded as a high authority on all questions of artillery; but to the outside public he will be best known as the president of the court-martial which decided that Commandant Esterhazy should be removed from the active list.

The question of arming the French cavalry with lances is still under discussion. The armament of continental cavalry is now this:—In Italy twenty-four cavalry regiments carry sabre and carbine, the latter with a bayonet a foot long; thirteen lancer regiments carry a lance in addition. In Germany the ninety-three cavalry regiments are all armed with sabre, carbine, and lance. In Austria the forty-two cavalry regiments carry sabre and carbine; the eleven regiments of Uhlans who used to carry a lance have ceased to do so. In Russia the 119 cavalry regiments carry sabre and carbine; the fifty-eight Dragoon regiments have no lance, but their carbine has a bayonet about 5 in. long; in thirty-eight regiments of Cossacks the men in the front rank carry the lance; the fifteen regiments in the Caucasus have no lance; all the Cossacks carry a pistol and poignard; in the six regiments of the Guards the men in the front rank carry the lance.

Before the French Mediterranean Squadron left Brest M. de Lanessan visited the port, and said some things worth noting. He told his hearers that the great review had been very useful as an object-lesson to the legislators, and that it had been something like a "resurrection of the much calumniated navy." It is ten years since the two fleets met, but he intends that the occurrence shall now be annual. It is the fixed intention of the Government to develop the navy—not only to fortify the coasts of France, Algeria and Tunis, but to increase the facilities for construction and repair at the ports, in particular at Brest, and to increase the number of vessels. Admiral Fournier, in a noteworthy address, thanked the Ministers for having selected Admiral Gervais for the chief command during the manœuvres, and declared that all would be ready to encounter the the enemy under his flag.

neMuch curiosity is felt as to the construction of the chw field piece which was first displayed at the Longguamps Review. So closely, however, is the secret orrded, that of the highest French officers only two a three are entrusted with it. The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Leader" says:—"I obtained some information from the secretary of the Vickers-Maxim section at the Exhibition. The secretary, who has discussed the gun with many authorities, believes that the advantages claimed for it (1) a breech system something like the Nordenfelt eccentric one, (2) a very long recoil, (3) to counteract the recoil of a new hydro-pneumatic buffer, (4) a great speed in firing. With regard to the eccentric breech, my informant said that as far as he could see there was no advantage in it over the other forms, the ordinary hinge back and the block sliding right out. The speed of firing is doubted. It is said to be 20 per minute. The buffer is the most interesting part, but here the secret is so well kept that even the artilleryman who works it is ignorant of its construction, and if it gets out of order the whole machine is sent back to the Government arsenal. It is worth noticing that none of the great French gunmakers think much of the new weapon. The Schneider firm is particularly contemptuous on the subject."

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When you have made out your list fill out the line on the bottom of this adv. and send to us with a Stamped, Addressed envelope, then if you are awarded a prize you can if you desire get the prize by becoming a subscriber to *The Woman's World*. We shall award a prize to every person who sends the name of 25 Birds, and our gifts will be as follows: For the best list, received each day, a Gold Watch; for the second best solution each day a beautiful Imported Tea Set; for the seven next best solutions, each day a Konrah-Sakih Diamond and Ruby Ring; for the next best solution, a Gold Piece; and for all other correct solutions, Prizes of Good Value. These prizes will be forwarded daily, you will not have to wait a long time in uncertainty before you know the result. There is no element of lottery in our plan, it makes no difference whether we get your solution late or early in the day. All you need is to post this adv. to us, and on the day it reaches us, if your list is the best YOU SHALL HAVE THE GOLD WATCH or if second best the beautiful Tea Set, and so on. We guarantee that we will award you a prize. There is absolutely no opportunity for deception on our part—we cannot afford it. We want to get 1,000,000 well satisfied subscribers, and for that reason we don't want you to send any money until you know exactly what prize you have gained by answering the puzzles. As soon after 4 p.m. each day as possible, the examiners will judge the lists to the best of their ability, and will designate the prizes. We will write to you at once notifying you what prize has been awarded you, then if you are fully satisfied you can send your subscription to *The Woman's World* and your prize will go by return of post carefully packed. To a person of narrow ideas it seems impossible that we should be able to make such a gigantic offer, but we have the money, brains and reputation, we know exactly what we are doing, and if we can legitimately gain a million subscribers by this grand idea, we know that this million of well pleased subscribers can be induced to recommend *The Woman's World* to all friends thereby building up our circulation still further. We are willing to spend £5,000 in this contest in building up a big subscription list, and when this money is spent we reserve the right to publish a notification that the contest has been discontinued. Don't delay until it is too late. The contest will continue until January 1st, 1901.

We give A Bonus Prize of £50 independent of all others to the person who sends in the list gotten up in the best and handsomest manner. Our Committee will decide and award prizes daily, but the special £50 prize will be awarded in March 1901. Any birds name found in the dictionaries accepted.

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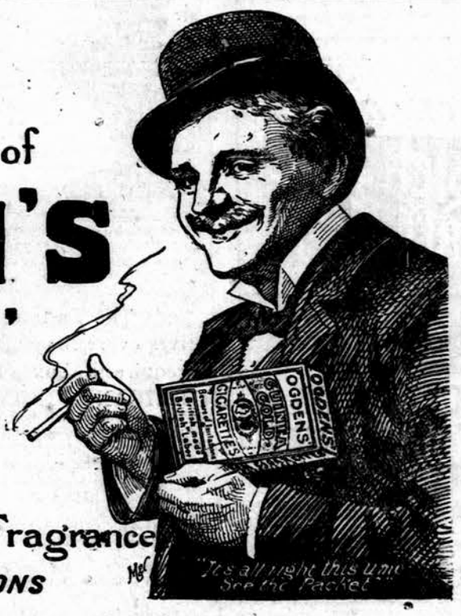

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This Watch is made in 18" or ordinary size (2 inches Diameter) and also in 16" or small size (1¾ inches Diameter). It is made on the same principle as the Pioneer Watch, but is of smaller size, and also guaranteed for three years.

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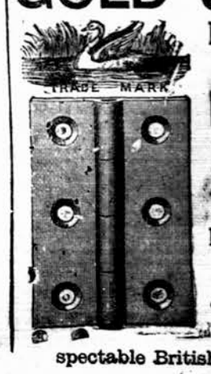

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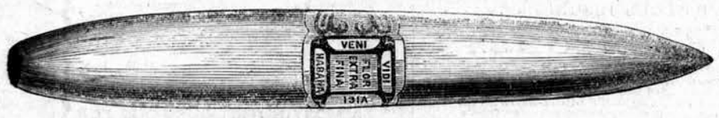

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Flor d Alma, in Silver, „ „	25	„ „	4	0
La Perla, Boquets, with rings, „	50	„ „	8	8
Mi Reina	50	„ „	6	0
Queens (small size like cigarettes)	50	„ „	4	0
Pour la Noblesse, with rings, Silver foil	25	„ „	4	8
Pour la Noblesse and Bouquets, with rings	25	„ „	4	0
Trabucos Finos	100	„ „	9	0
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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

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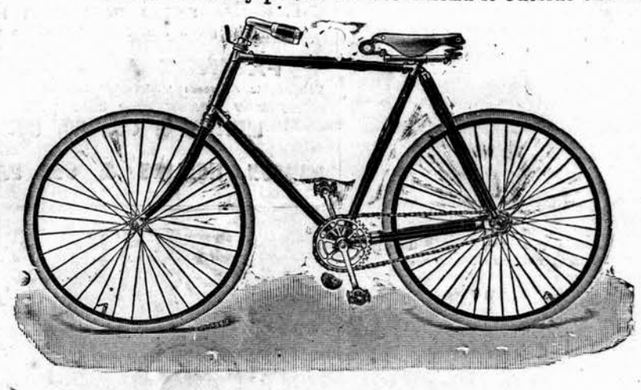
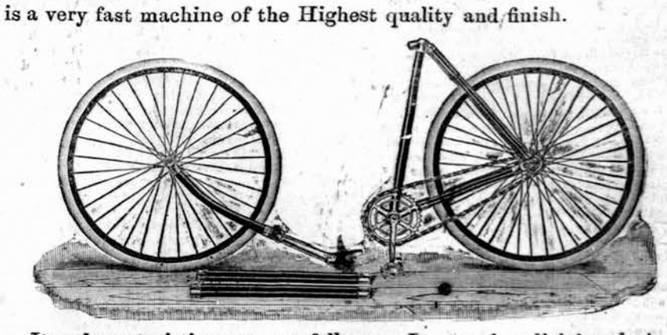
which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.





SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in j xta-position, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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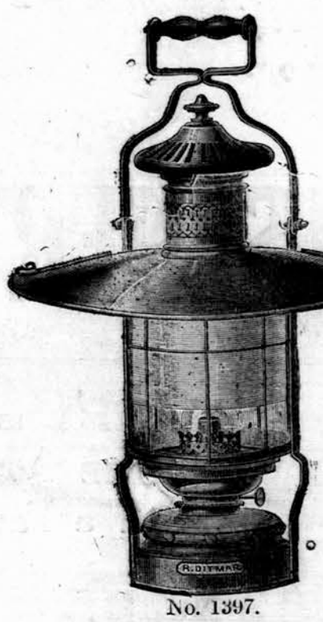

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The En-tout-cas-Combination Lamp No. 1397 is an absolute necessity for Travellers and in Camp life. It gives every imaginable Comfort, can be used as HANGING LAMP, TABLE LAMP or BRACKET LAMP, and requires a box of only 20"×14"×11½" to be carried about. It is made of the very best material, HURRICANE-PROOF, and gives a most excellent light.

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RESTORES THE HAIR.
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.